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WHOLE NO. 1836.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

KONA TEACHERS

Successful Meeting and Interesting Papers.

OPINION ON HONOLULU SCHOOLS

Compared With Those of Great Britain.

Testimonials as to Efficiency of Local Teachers—Work That is Being Done.

The Kona Teachers Association met on the 28th and 29th of January in the Hualoa school-house of North Kona. There were present Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Kapu, Mrs. Mahoa, Messrs. Lenhart, Mills, Law, T. Aiu, S. Aiu, Makuakane, Kanikau, PETERS, Amali and Makainai. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Scott, principal of Hualoa school and president of the association. Miss Scott acted as secretary. Messrs. Mills, Law and Amali were appointed a committee with the president to prepare a programme for the meeting to be held in May at the Kona-Waena school. A resolution moved by Mr. Mills and seconded by Mr. Lenhart was carried, declaring that the association should meet on one day instead of two in future. Short observation lessons were given on the orange, kou, coffee, taro and oil plants by Messrs. Lenhart, T. Aiu, S. Aiu and Amali. Mr. Law read a paper on the schools of Honolulu. Miss Scott read on observation lesson from the Quincy Methods.

On Friday Mr. Law criticised the first four chapters of Page's Practice and Theory of Teaching. Mrs. Scott read a letter addressed to a young lady telling her how to improve her method of teaching geography. Mr. Mills read a paper on Enthusiasm. At the close of the last session a resolution moved by Mr. Law and seconded by Mr. Lenhart was carried unanimously, thanking the Board of Education for allowing the association to meet on teaching days. Another resolution moved by Mr. Law and seconded by Mr. Mills expressed a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Scott for her general hospitality and kindness in giving free lunches to the visiting teachers. Mr. Lenhart's eloquence as a speaker and debater added much to the interest of the association. The following paper on the schools of Honolulu by Mr. Law, principal of the Pahoe school:

"Madam president, ladies and gentlemen—I have visited a great many schools over all the northern part of the United States, I may say, from Boston to San Francisco. I have seen most of the best Canadian schools. I spent two years in the schools of France, Germany and Great Britain. During the last October I went through the schools of San Francisco and just lately I had the pleasure of visiting the schools of Honolulu. Of all these schools I have visited the most characteristic are those of Honolulu. In this respect, the Honolulu schools are more like the old country schools, especially like those of England.

"I do not mean to say that the pupils and teachers of Honolulu remind you of English schools either by their appearance, manners, or language, but as far as one school differs from another, as far as each teacher differs from his neighboring teacher, you would think you were in Old England, where each school has a distinct origin. You find in an English city one school endowed by royalty, another started by the quakers, a third a part of the church of England, a fourth originated by the Methodists, but now under Government control, a fifth started some wealthy philanthropist who wanted to perpetuate his good name, a sixth once a private school that has a history and so must continue, a seventh equipped by the Government because the town has grown, or there a number of children who cannot pay the fees required in the other schools, an eighth an old stone building covered with ivy, so old that no one knows who built it except when you see the boys play football, or fighting, you are reminded that this school may have had its origin by the same distinguished person who built the old stone bridge at Kirby Lonsdale in the east of England, no less a personage the boss of the lower world.

"You may find in the same town a well endowed school where the pupils get their education free, and wear the same kind of clothing furnished free, with perhaps a few bursaries of £100 or more thrown in all free, because these pupils were all born in a certain locality, or because they possess such distinguished names as Smith or Brown. While the schools of Honolulu are not quite so old as those I have been speaking of, yet they are just as distinct. How unlike Punahou, Kamehameha, the High school, the Royal school and Fort Street school, and the native girls' school, Mills Institute, St. Louis college, Kauluwela school, the Normal school, the Anglican school, Kawaiahao and the Pacific Missionary Institute. Visit any American city and you find the schools under the control of one board of education, supported by a common fund,

the teachers mostly graduates of the same normal school, or university, and a superintendent managing the whole system. The teachers all have the same method, everything being uniform, and run like clock-work. Though there may be various nationalities, there is a complete amalgamation, except where the negroes keep away from the whites.

"In Honolulu you find the most cosmopolitan population of any city on the earth, and that population, the least amalgamated of any city in the world. While those of Anglo-Saxon origin as the Americans, British and Germans are one and the same people in language and society, we find the Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese different in language and habits and slow to unite. These many races in the schools, under various managements, supported by various funds, in different kinds of buildings, with teachers from several foreign countries, as well as half-caste natives, make the schools of Honolulu so characteristic and so different from the schools of other cities.

"The visitor who goes through these schools is well repaid for his time and trouble. At Punahou I found good buildings, refined pupils mostly half-caste, a superior class of teachers, who seemed to excel in illustrations and taught everything in a cultured manner. The modern language teacher, the artist and the classical teacher, as well as the teacher of book-keeping and the teacher of natural science, are all doing splendid work. The principal is a superior man.

"The Kamehameha schools have palatial buildings and extensive lands with the finest museum of the kind in the world. Their machine shops in which the boys work in the afternoon is a step in the right direction. More shops should be erected and trades taught such as shoe-making, tailoring, etc. Where they have so much land, agriculture and horticulture should be thoroughly taught. And the pupils complete their courses of education they should not be sent home, but should be furnished with places to earn their living, such as on the lands of the Bishop estate. The pupils of these schools are all native and are taught in all the departments of the boys, girls and primary schools by highly trained American teachers. I never saw sixty finer looking girls of any nationality than the girls of Kamehameha school with bright flashing eyes, soft voices and strong healthy bodies. These girls should be well cared for after they leave school, otherwise they are like flowers bloomed in a greenhouse and then thrown out in the fields to live or die.

"The High school has a very fine building and beautiful grounds. The principal is a cultured gentleman. The vice-principal was born to talk and talks in a very interesting manner. Mr. Wood, the natural science master, is well educated and up to date in every respect. The normal school is small because there are five normal classes in Honolulu. Principal Duncan, however, understands well normal work and is bound to succeed. The grammar school department of the High school has three fine young ladies, all splendid teachers. Perhaps the most characteristic school in Honolulu is the Royal school of native boys.

"The principal, a cultured gentleman, is doing a work equal to the ability of three well qualified teachers. The school is conducted like some of the English schools with pupil-teachers. The principal, Mr. Mackintosh, is a great man. He baptizes the little Hawaiians, watches over them till they enter school, educates them, finds them situations, marries them, and if they die sends them up to a better world. He has a very large school and a fine staff of assistants. His pupils are polite, kind and fond of work. In the native girls' school I found everything conducted in the most modern way. The principal, Miss Duncan, is a splendid teacher and her assistants are very like her. On the walls of her room were many fine short mottoes, such as 'Speak the Truth,' 'Aloha na Makua,' 'Welcome Friends,' etc. The discipline of this school is of a high order. Miss Duncan's greatest quality as a teacher is thoroughness of work. I never saw the phonic method taught any better than by Miss Duncan. Her needle work is also first-class.

"The Fort Street school is very interesting on account the influence of the principal being seen in all the rooms. While principal Smith is very active he has the power of getting his pupils to work well by merely directing them. In the Kamehameha boys' school I saw a splendid teacher seemingly working herself to death in the school-room. Here is an opposite: Mr. Smith has his pupils to do more than ordinary pupils in the neatest and most skillful manner by merely his influence. In discipline, knife carving and map drawing his school is one of the first in the city. He has also a little library and a museum. Mr. Smith talks to his pupils like a father while on account of neatness in his school-room, you would fancy yourself in the presence of a young lady.

"The Kauluwela school is for Chinese boys. From what I had seen of other Chinese schools I had an idea that they were all noisy and slow to learn, but in this school I found them splendid workers and quiet. Mr. Wells, the energetic principal is an enthusiast in geography. He has constructed several fine maps and an immense globe with pity.

"In the Mills Institute the Chinese study in their own language. This institute has a fine appearance, everything being kept so orderly and clean. The cultured principal, the Rev. Mr. Damon, loves the Chinese and seems to have as much enthusiasm for their education as Mr. Mackintosh has for the education of the Hawaiians. Mr.

Monahan has a fine class of students studying for the ministry. Besides, the Chinese boys get out each day of the city schools they go to this school to study in their own language. In connection with the school there are Chinese mission schools and a Chinese kindergarten.

"One of the greatest and most interesting in the city is the free kindergarten, supported and managed by a number of kind ladies. Here you find Portuguese, Japanese and Hawaiians all taught in the English language and mixing together on the playgrounds. The Kawaiahao school is a native girls' school with over a hundred pupils and a fine staff of teachers.

"The Anglican is another large school of native and half-caste girls taught by sisters of the church of England. St. Louis college, the largest boys' school on the islands, and the convent of the Sacred Heart, the largest girls' school, are doing a great deal to educate native boys and girls. What Honolulu wants and what she will yet have will be a splendid set of free kindergartens managed by the Board of Education, a union of all the normal classes, all the ward schools preparing for the High school, and the High school preparing for Punahou and Punahou elevated to a university, with all the appliances of the best universities, while Kamehameha should become still more a school for teaching trades and agriculture. There would be no clashing of interests and the schools would be much better graded and still more efficient.

"But of all these schools and appliances that which interests us most is the characteristics of the many teachers differing in appearance, manners, and methods. We learn a great lesson by studying Page or any other author."

NO DISSENSION.

Member of Cabinet Denies the Rumor in Circulation.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet have been current for two weeks past, but upon investigation they are found without foundation. A member of the Cabinet was seen by the Advertiser reporter last night and asked regarding it. He said:

"I have heard the rumors, and only on Saturday I was approached by a Senator on the matter. I can assure you there is no truth whatever regarding them. On the annexation question, that is, the main issue, we are a unit. If there was one among us who opposed annexation I am sure that he would find it more to his interests to be in some other gathering. Some of the members have their ideas about the form of government we should have after we are annexed, and then there is the great question regarding labor and the Asiatics; they have their views about those things, and believe a treaty of annexation could be framed so that those matters could be arranged to the advantage of the interests here, but if this cannot be accomplished, and it is deemed best to ask for annexation, leaving details to be fixed by Congress, there is not a member of the Cabinet but who will vote aye. There is no dissension and there has been none.

"The gentleman who spoke to me about the matter complained that the Executive is too secretive about affairs which are under discussion during executive sessions. There are some things which it would not do to make public for the reason that we may hold a dozen meetings before finishing a subject under discussion. What would be the result if the doors were thrown open and the unfinished business published to the world? For the past few months we have had land matters and annexation matters under consideration. As these have not been settled in detail and the public has not been notified of the terms of a treaty of annexation to be presented or the manner in which it may be brought up in the United States Congress, we are charged with being secretive and intentionally keeping from the public matters of vital importance. Are Cabinet meetings at Washington public affairs, to which the press is invited? I think not, and it is only just what the members choose to give out that is made public.

"Let me again assure you that there is nothing in the rumors of dissension among us, and that we are of one accord on the subject of annexation."

\$10,000 Bathroom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A Herald special from Trenton says: If Mrs. Thomas Watson becomes reconciled to her father, Claus Spreckels, she will have the most luxurious bath room ever constructed in America. The tiling and decorations for this bath room were viewed today by a delegation of architects, decorators and sanitary plumbers from New York and other places. The bath room will cost \$10,000, and will be part of a suite of rooms which Emma Spreckels, daughter of the sugar king, designed for her own use, after inspecting the famous houses in all parts of Europe, where she traveled for the sole purpose of getting ideas for the costly home her father is erecting on the Pacific Coast. Her apartments were designed to cost more than \$250,000. Her ideas formed, the architects were told to try and get all the materials in this country, and the order for the bath room finally landed in Trenton. The concern which received the order began work in last June, and gave an exhibition of its product. There were many women in the crowd which viewed the decorated tiles.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

MILITARY CLOUDS

Trouble Over Farewell Given Colonel McLean.

OPINIONS DIFFER AS TO SERVICES

Believe Regiment Will Do as Well as Ever.

Arrangements About Drill Nights, Salary of Janitor—Differences at the Butts.

Officers of the First Regiment held a lengthy meeting at headquarters last evening. The matter of the farewell and presentations to Colonel McLean was brought up and discussed. It appeared to be the consensus of opinion that such compliments, not general affairs, should not be given in the name of the regiment.

Major McLeod did not think that 99 per cent of the volunteers were favorable to the Colonel, as had been stated in a meeting Saturday evening. While the late commander had done good service in improving the efficiency of the regular troops, he had not made himself popular with the volunteers.

Captain McCarthy admitted saying that 99 per cent of the volunteers regretted the departure of Colonel McLean. He believed it was about true, though the figures might be a little overdrawn. Anyway, he had heard the men talk and knew they were sore.

Captain White did some figuring, and then announced that the statement was wide of the mark. There was a strong feeling against the late Colonel. While he liked him as a man, and had entertained him socially at his house, he felt and a very large number of men had concluded that his work among the volunteers had not been a success. Lieutenant Colonel Fisher spoke at length upon the subject of the Colonel's work, without committing his own views. It was evident that he thought, however, with many other officers, that the whole matter had worked itself out without undue influence or interference. And the consensus of opinion was plainly that volunteers and regulars will progress as well or better than before.

The matter of a separate drill night for Companies C and D was brought up. Referred to Captains Camara and McCarthy.

Next subject was that of shooting reports. It was desired to establish a uniform system. The Sharpshooters, it was stated, reported and published their highest scores. Some of the volunteers did the same; others did not. Captains Zeigler, White and McCarthy were appointed a committee to devise a uniform system.

The matter of toll paid to Janitor Long by the volunteer companies was brought up. It appeared to be a matter of custom, without rule or precedent. Matter deferred.

Captain Smith brought up the matter of a contention between his company and Sergeant Elvin at Kakaako. Referred to Colonel Fisher to investigate the duties of Sergeant Elvin.

A few other subjects were brought up, but nothing further of interest was accomplished.

Company H had an interesting drill last evening under Lieutenant Carlisle.

Thomas B. Walker and John Nalopi have been appointed Corporals of Company H.

Company B and the police will have their second match shoot at Kakaako next Saturday afternoon.

Company B will have a meeting this evening for business and drill.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

The Opera House Well Filled Last Night.

It was evidently encouraging to Donald de V. Graham and his friends to see such a large audience at the Opera House last night, the occasion being a farewell concert tendered Mr. Graham prior to his departure for America. The program was an excellent one, including, as it did, selections of a high order from a musical standpoint, as well as some suited to the people whose tastes run to lighter melodies.

There is no doubt that the appearance of Mrs. Marquardt, Mr. Gillie and Mr. Graham would be a sufficient attraction for their Honolulu friends, but with local talent added the attraction was made much stronger. Mr. Marquardt in three numbers was encoored in each. Her playing was beautiful and beyond criticism. Miss McGrew, in a duet with Mr. Graham, and in a violin solo received a full measure of applause. Lieut. Slater of H. B. M. S. Icarus was a pleasant surprise to those who had not met and heard him sing during his sojourn here. He sang "Love, Somewhere," a very pretty ballad, but the audience would not let him retire until he had responded to an encore. He

has a sweet tenor voice and sings with much sympathetic feeling.

When Jamie Wilder came on the stage to "do something" the audience began to smile, and before he had sung four bars of a very pathetic ballad, entitled, "Oh, Promise Me," it was in a tumult. He is more than thirty. Mr. Wilder; he is very funny, and the audience was prone to let go. For an encore he delivered a short sermon from the fourth page of Mendelssohn's selections and third verse, his text being: "And the mule went from under him." The audience wanted more, and called him out three times, but he merely bowed his acknowledgments.

Mr. Gillig was encoored after each number, for he was in excellent voice, and his numbers were particularly pleasing and well adapted to his capabilities as a singer. In the second part of the program Mr. Gillig sang "Ashore" so perfectly that he was repeatedly encoored. Mr. Graham sang better than at either of the concerts, at which he has previously appeared in Honolulu. Especially pleasing was he in the duets with Miss McGrew and Mr. Gillig. There were liberal contributions of flowers, and each singer was pleasantly remembered.

The Cricket Match.

Despite the somewhat threatening sky, there was a very respectable attendance of lovers of cricket to witness the match between the H. B. M. S. Icarus and the Honolulu teams on Saturday last. The visitors, who were captained by Paymaster Silk, played a good game, but were vanquished by the home team, the latter under command of A. R. Hatfield, who accomplished the unusual feat, known in sporting parlance as the "hat trick," i. e., bowling down three wickets with three successive balls. The following is the score:

HONOLULU.

Herbert, b Edwards	4
Mackintosh, b Edwards	4
Vincent, b Edwards	7
Kitcher, b Edwards	8
Stanley, c Silk, b Moseley	1
Hatfield, c Comdr Fleet, b Edwards	2
Murray, c Liversidge, b Moseley	5
Shanks, b Moseley	9
Able, b Moseley	4
Catton, b Edwards	6
Scanlon, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	60

ICARIANS.

Capt. Fleet, b Hatfield	6
Moseley, b Mackintosh	1
Edwards, b Mackintosh	2
Silk, c Stanley, b Mackintosh	0
Holland, b Hatfield	0
Liversidge, b Hatfield	0
Pike, b Mackintosh	2
Boyce, b Mackintosh	5
Briggs, b Mackintosh	9
Bridges, run out	1
Windows, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	31

A return match is on the tapis for next Saturday.

WHOSE BRIDE WILL THOU BE?

O nymph of the sea, whose bride wilt thou be?
Thy graces so fair, thine air debonaire;
Thy beautiful eyes, where witchery lies—
Thrice fortunate he, whoever wins thee!

Thy dowry is great, Thy jewels of state,
Are islands that lie, beneath a soft sky;
Where mild breezes blow, and all fury forego.
O goodly estate for him thou wilt mate!

The climate is bland, to each toiling hand,
Shall every rich field make generous yield,
Of sugar-cane tall, and coffee withal;
Not empty the hand, that feels hymen's band!

Their loyalty true, thy friends will renew,
Their open hands wait thy married estate,
To give of their best, for love long confessed.
How charming the hue, of wedded life new!

Of bright days of yore, on mountain and shore;
Of maiden life dear, of life coming near,
The voice of the sea are singeth to thee.
Yet sweeter the hour, that time hath in store!

O nymph of the sea, tell who he shall be,
Thy fair head to crown, and make thee his own?
The rosy lips said "one only I'll wed,
My bridegroom to me, is well known to thee."

Jan., 1897. H.

Threw Stones.

Sixteen Chinamen were arrested by two police officers in the laundry on Hotel, near Smith street at 9:45 o'clock last night. The officers heard the rattle of the gambler's paraphernalia up-stairs and started up after them. The alarm was given by the men on guard, and immediately the table was cleared off, leaving nothing as evidence. Down on the heads of the officers came a pile of stones, which, however, had no damaging effect. The case was taken to the police station, but were released a little later.

FOR PLANTATION

Dedication of Kindergarten at Ewa, Oahu.

COMMODIOUS SCHOOL BUILDING

Will be Maintained by the Company for a Year.

Addresses by President Atherton, Manager Lowrie and Association Ladies.

Ten little Japanese girls, arranged in gorgeous kimono and shod with mud shoes, sandals or American shoes, as their parents' tastes ran, indicated to the passengers at the O. R. & L. Ry. Depot Saturday something beyond the ordinary along the line. The presence at the same time of a number of ladies



EWA KINDERGARTEN.

active in Honolulu kindergarten work was the key to the situation, for a new school was to be opened at Ewa, and the little Japs were being taken down by their teacher, Miss Kellogg, to add to the occasion. Manager Dillingham of the railway company provided his private car "Pearl" for the party of ladies and gentlemen who went down to take part in the exercises connected with the opening of the school. Among these were Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Looze, J. B. Atherton and wife, Mrs. Helen Stockbridge, Mrs. T. H. Hobron, Mrs. C. W. Day, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. H. N. Castle, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Seifridge, Miss Margaret Hopper, Miss Laurence, Miss Buckie, Miss Kellogg, W. A. Bowen, A. T. Atkinson, Daniel Logan and an Advertiser reporter.

Arriving at Ewa the party was met by Manager Lowrie and conducted to the school building, located about a block from the station.

The building is a neat structure, containing one room, 24x30, furnished with all the necessary paraphernalia of the kindergarten, including a handsome upright piano. To the right of this room is a lanai 12x24. After the building was inspected by the visitors and others from Ewa they were given chairs, and Manager Lowrie, acting for the Ewa Plantation Company, who had erected the building, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is certainly a great pleasure to me to see so many of our citizens present at the opening exercises of the Plantation Kindergarten, and I hope that the result of this school may be so satisfactory that it will encourage other plantation companies to follow suit. Before turning over the building to the managers of the Free Kindergarten Association I wish to say that it will be necessary for the manager of this plantation company to be consulted in all matters pertaining to the financial expenditures. Another thing: He should be consulted regarding the appointment of teachers. The matter of boarding outsiders on the plantation has always been a difficult one, and for that reason, I think, that wherever it is possible, teachers should be appointed from among the people here. I have no more to say, except that I think the directors of the plantation company are entitled to the thanks of your organization for providing such substantial quarters for the school."

At the close of the manager's remarks his daughter, Miss Lowrie, played a piano solo with excellent effect. After this J. B. Atherton arose and said:

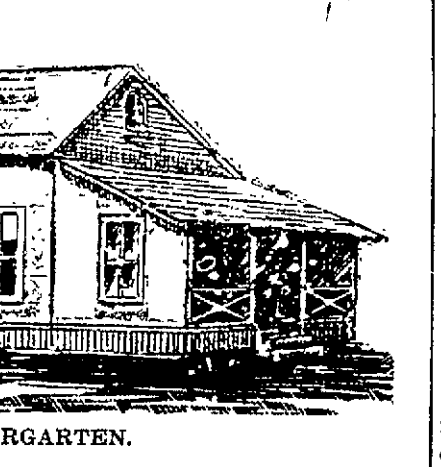
"I wish that the duty had devolved upon my worthy treasurer instead of upon myself. However, I esteem it a pleasant duty to transfer this building over to the Hawaiian Free Kindergarten Association, subject to the slight conditions which the manager has mentioned. That those conditions are proper I do not question, for he knows best what is required. I do not question that this school is the beginning of many similar ones on the islands, but I believe that the future of plantation kindergartens on these islands will depend upon the success of this one. The erection of this building by the plantation company should not be considered altogether an act of benevolence. I look upon such things from a mercenary standpoint and I do not hesitate to say that the shareholders of Ewa will see larger dividends as a result of this departure.

"We have people here from other countries, people who are in a great measure ignorant of the English language. You who are on the island know nothing of the little things which attend the raising of a people. It is not an easy matter to teach them, and it is not an easy matter to teach them the more difficult things.

comes the duty of the manager of the plantation to regulate the affairs of the company. I believe the establishing of this school will make better fathers and mothers of the plantation hands and give us better laborers in consequence. The building of the school will be looked upon by the world as a benevolent act, but there are other sides of the question, and I have given you one of them. I have nothing more to say to you, except that the total cost of the building and furniture was \$799.89, and with the cost of maintenance the first year this will be swelled to \$1,345.81, the payment of which is met by the company."

Mrs. C. M. Hyde accepted the gift on behalf of the Free Kindergarten Association in a few appropriate remarks, and Miss Seifridge, the new teacher, accepted the responsibility of instructing the little ones in a few modest remarks.

Mrs. H. N. Castle, whose interest in kindergarten affairs is so well known, then gave a resume of the work in Honolulu. Miss Laurence, superintendent of the Free Kindergartens, thanked the plantation company for its munificent gift, and explained the methods in use at the different schools. These remarks were followed by a delightfully refreshing piano solo by Miss Collins, after which the assistants in the Honolulu kindergartens sang some kindergarten songs, accompanied on the piano by Miss Laurence, then the Japanese children, under the direction of Miss Kellogg, went through some exercises which were very entertaining. The



services then closed with a prayer by Dr. Hyde. After the building had been inspected again by some of the visitors, Mr. Lowrie conducted them through the big mill, and later took them by train to his lovely home, where a very nice luncheon was served. Mrs. Lowrie made a delightful hostess, making her guests feel at once at home and without ceremony. The afternoon was spent in a visit to various parts of the plantation the party returned to the city on the late train.

STRANGE VESSEL

Sighted off Kauai and Acting Strangely.

Unsupported Theory That it Might Be the Swanilda—General Notes.

KEALIA, Kauai, Feb. 6.—A party composed of Senator and Mrs. Wm. H. Rice, Miss Mary Girvin, Senator Henry Waterhouse and Mr. W. H. Rice, Jr., passed through Kealia, Friday afternoon on their return to Lihue.

The party have been doing Honolulu in one of the Senator's comfortable wagonettes.

Mrs. R. C. Spalding returned to her home at Kealia. Mrs. Spalding has been sojourning in Honolulu for the past fortnight with her son Mr. Otis B. Spalding, who remains in the city.

Mrs. Charles B. Makee left by the last James Makee for a brief visit to the capital. Mrs. H. Birkmyer, her sister accompanied her as far as the city on her return to her home in Lahaina, Maui.

Mrs. Wm. Eassie, of Kealia, visits home and friends at the Coast, per steamship Australia of the 10th inst., and expects to be absent several months.

The agent to grant marriage licenses for the district of Kawaihau has been besieged by Japanese, during the past week—who were anxious to secure permission to comply with the law of the land and marry the mothers of their children in due Christian form. The authorities having reminded them of the neglected formality.

Speculation is rife in regard to the peculiar actions and maneuvering of a vessel which has been running "off and on" very close in shore, along the coast of Kauai between Kealia and Anahola for the past twelve hours. The vessel, which is quite large and ship rigged, appeared off Anahola Point Friday morning, and has been hovering about laying off and on the entire day running in so close at times that a boat was seen upon her deck, only the masted eye.

Her behavior plainly indicates that she is a foreign vessel, and it is not unlikely that she is a Japanese ship. It is not unlikely that she is a Japanese ship, and it is not unlikely that she is a Japanese ship.

murderer Butler on board agreeing with the officer of the Warrimoo in the opinion, that Butler and his accomplices, who shipped together on her, have murdered their captain and taken possession of the vessel and is hovering about Kauai, trying to make a landing to drop Butler or take in water or stores. A sharp watch has been kept upon the vessel during the day, but up to dark, no boat had been lowered and no communication had with the shore. Your correspondent had a powerful glass trained upon the vessel in an effort to ascertain her name, but without success. No name appeared in sight. The wind is stiff and squally from the northeast with frequent rains squalls.

The weather has been unusually cold and dry for this section during this season of the year.

The M. S. Co.'s mill at Kealia is running full capacity and the yield of sugar is averaging much above a liberal estimate, which fact spreads smiles of satisfaction upon the manager's pleasant countenance.

A Japanese was caught in the canoe cutter while in motion and one of his feet was terribly cut before the machinery could be stopped and the unfortunate extricated.

He was placed in the plantation hospital and was attended by the resident physician Dr. H. P. Hugus.

Sugar shipments from this mill up to date amount to 2334 tons. Kealia, Kauai, H. I., Feb. 6, 1897.

THE AMUSEMENT COMPANY

Nearly All Stock Taken—Circular Will Be Issued.

Thus far Mr. Robert Scott has secured 82 subscribers at \$10 each to his scheme for furnishing the Honolulu public with popular theatrical amusements. Eighteen names are needed to complete the list, and to raise the capital stock of the company to the proposed guarantee of \$1,000. As many business men are interesting themselves in the enterprise, it will, doubtless, soon be placed upon a firm business footing.

Mr. Scott has decided to make one change in his original plans. It has been suggested that one show company per month, with the addition of chance attractions which may occasionally drop in, would probably prove too much for staid Honolulu; and that if the Amusement Company could produce an attraction once every two months, it might perform an equally appreciable and more successful service. This point has been decided well taken and the suggestion will be followed. The company will endeavor to bring down its combinations by the Australia and return them by the same vessel. This will give them eight days in Honolulu, and the opportunity for about three appearances each.

Of the general plan of operation, Mr. Scott said last evening:

"We propose issuing a circular, giving a full description of Honolulu, the opera house, its patronage and all information concerning the arrival and departure of steamers. This will be sent to the managers in New York city who book the tours of companies. Our guarantee of \$1,000 will be an inducement to the best traveling combinations to come here. And, of course, there is something in it for the Amusement Company. A certain percentage of the net earnings is reserved, which should give us fair dividends."

SUBJECT OF MISSIONS.

Sidelights by Mrs. W. F. Frear in a Lengthy Thesis.

At the mid-week meeting of the members of Central Union Church, held last evening, Mrs. Judge W. F. Frear read a paper on the subject: "The Importance of Educational and Industrial Work in Missions." The paper was a conclusive and interesting dissertation, and will be printed in pamphlet form later for use by the societies of the church.

The terms of the subject were defined as follows: "Mission work—The Christianizing of peoples. Evangelistic work—The direct method of conversion by preaching. Educational work—An indirect method of conversion, the teaching being not only that of religious truth, but of all that awakens and stimulates the soul. Industrial work—A means of teaching homely virtues—Honesty, diligence, usefulness."

"To one of missionary instincts or inheritance," observed the speaker, "a first glance at our subject seems to find a ready answer which makes any discussion of the same absurd. Relative importance? Why, of course, evangelistic work is the main business of missions: everything else must be subordinate. But to one of missionary training, there is no absurdity in discussing the subject, for it is one by no means easy of disposition."

STEAMER KAHULUI.

The historical old steamer Kahului has been granted an American registry, and under the Stars and Stripes, is again to enter actively into trade. For several months past the famous tramp has been lying idle in Oakland creek, says the S. F. Chronicle. While under the Hawaiian flag she could not engage in coasting trade, and her last venture in the sugar trade to Kahului having proved a failure, she became only a source of expense to her owner, Charles Nelson. By expending a sum of money in repairs equal to 10 per cent of her value Captain Nelson succeeded in securing for her an American registry. It is probable that he will place her in the coast lumber and coal business.

A British steamer Scandinavia the Kahului first visited California in

the early part of 1891 with a cargo of coal for Santa Rosalia. Captain Sanders, now chief officer of the City of Peking, was her commander, and John Weeks, her owner, was a passenger. The steamer was without custom house papers and ran away from Santa Rosalia with half her cargo on the night of February 15, 1891, carrying the customs inspector aboard to this port, where she put in. She was arrested for breach of contract.

Island Boy Totally Blind.

It will be remembered that several months ago Barney Reynolds, a former employee in the Custom House, went to California to take a business course in the Stockton Business College. All went well with him until just a little while ago, when he became totally blind. Mrs. K. Wagner will go to the Coast soon for the purpose of bringing the young man back to the islands.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and his continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The City of New York alone consumes 600,000 "hams" of frogs in the year. These delicacies are now sold in boxes like other conserved meats.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers Guide," a 2 1/2 pound book, 700 pages, 25,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—valuable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 113 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

MERIT WINS

That is why MALT NUTRINE has taken the lead of all other preparations containing the curative properties of Malt.

A few reasons why Malt Nutrine is superior to other extracts is:

1. That it contains almost 15 per cent of Pure Malt Extract, with less than 2 per cent of Alcohol.
2. It can be given to children with perfect safety.
3. It is not an excitant stimulant. The benefits to be derived by Nursing Mothers during the period of lactation cannot be overestimated.

All persons requiring a Tonic and Fat Producer should not fail to give Malt Nutrine a trial.

People of every walk of life, from the laborer to those in the highest ranks of nobility, will find beneficial results from taking Malt Nutrine.

The feeling of exhaustion, brought on by the prevailing south wind, can be overcome by this valuable preparation.

The demand for Malt Nutrine has increased so greatly that we have been enabled to purchase large quantities, thereby reducing the price to within the reach of all.

Single Bottles, 25 cents.

Per Dozen, \$3.50.

We are giving away with every purchase of Malt Nutrine an elegant Nickel-Plated Cork-screw and Match Box, worth at least twice the figure asked for the article.

Don't fail to avail yourself of this opportunity to receive much for little.

We are Sole Agents

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use. Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil, Vacuoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean a thing to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

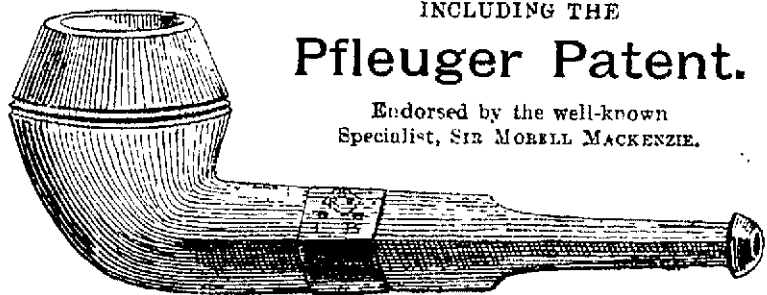
Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.

EX S. S. MIOWERA,—DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN LONDON, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

'Three B' PIPES!

INCLUDING THE Pfleuger Patent.

Endorsed by the well-known Specialist, Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.



Hollister & Co

COR. FORT AND MERCHANT STS.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists, And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila and American Cigars.

A QUILTING BEE!

This Week,

Quilts and Comforters

At Special Prices!

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

Waverley Block, 116 and 118 Bethel Street.

FOR COL. M'LEAN

Enthusiastic Meeting of Compa-
triot Saturday Night.

THE SOLDIER BOYS' TESTIMONIAL

Handsome Gold Watch
and Chain Presented.Speech by Captain Murray and
Response by Recipient—Other
Officers Speak.

Exactly 100 officers and enlisted men of the N. G. H. met in the Drill Shed at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening to bid farewell to Colonel R. H. McLean. Capt. John Schaefer presided at the meeting. Upon a rap for order, Capt. T. B. Murray, holding a fine gold watch in his hand, addressed Colonel McLean in the following words:

"Colonel McLean:—As the time of our parting with you, perhaps for years and perhaps, for most of us, for ever, is near at hand, I have been requested by my comrades in arms of the volunteer forces of the National Guard of Hawaii to become their spokesman in tendering to you a memento of their esteem and regard, for yourself personally, and in recognition of the official services you have rendered to us during the period you have held command over us."

"To part with a friend is always a sorrowful duty, but it is oftentimes, as upon this occasion, somewhat relieved of the pang when the departing friend leaves behind him only the pleasing reminiscences of strong friendships made and duties honorably discharged."

"In requesting your acceptance of this watch from the volunteers of the National Guard of Hawaii, I, on their behalf, feel satisfied that as you look at it, daily or hourly in your distant home, you will remember us all with the same feeling of friendship as we shall always entertain for you. May your future ever be bright, prosperous and happy; and amid your reflections may you have a few pleasant one of Hawaii and her volunteers, and of our affectionate word, 'Aloha,' with which I hand you this memento."

Before the Colonel had time to respond, Sergeant Stanmore of Company F addressed him as follows:

"Colonel McLean:—On behalf of the enlisted men of Companies E and F, I have the honor to present you with this chain and locket as a small token of our esteem and deep appreciation of the many favors and benefits you have conferred upon us. We sincerely regret your departure, and our best wishes will follow you wherever you may go."

In response to both Colonel McLean said:

"Gentlemen:—After listening to the handsome remarks of the Captain and the Sergeant, I am so overcome that I fear I will not be able to express as fittingly as I should like the gratitude I feel to you all. These beautiful and valuable presents evince the friendship you bear for me; and I wish to assure you just here that that friendship is, from the bottom of my heart, reciprocated."

"I came a stranger among you to take command of the regiment, and to do my best in building it up. All my life I have been a soldier, and I know what a soldier's life is and should be. I started on my career before the mast, and have worked up, step by step, from that. You all know I am a great admirer of Napoleon. That great man had two colonels under him—one a success, the other not. When he asked the reason, his commanding Marshal replied: 'The one says: "Go on, boys," but the other says: "Come on, boys." The latter is the kind of Colonel I desire always to be."

"You know, without my saying so, that the National Guard is better to-day than it ever was before. What it required when I came was the undivided and constant attention of a commanding officer. Of course, in my work I could not do as much for the volunteers as I have done for the regulars. But I have tried to look out for both elements, knowing full well that they would look out for men and the Government, if occasion required."

"I accept these tokens of your goodwill with many sincere thanks. In my Eastern home I will look at the watch, count back seven hours and think of what you men are doing in Honolulu. Accept my best aloha in return for your expressions of regard; and if any of you are ever in the States, come to see me. If you are over there and need a friend, call upon me."

Captain Zeigler of Company F said: "Colonel McLean:—I feel that I voice the sentiments of volunteers and regulars alike when I say that we regret your departure. On behalf of the regulars I wish to say that we hope health, happiness and prosperity may ever attend you."

Captain McCarthy: "I know I speak the truth when I say that 99 per cent of the volunteers regret the departure of Colonel McLean. While he has made us, as volunteers, perform our duty, he has always treated us as gentlemen. I am myself new in the regiment, but I have observed the immense value of the counsel and military instruction of the Colonel to the volunteers. Regulars and volunteers alike have been improved. They have been placed upon a solid military footing. On behalf of Company D, the only company which ever came into open conflict with the

commander of the regiment, I wish to say that we regret exceedingly the departure of the Colonel from among us."

Colonel McLean: "I wish to add a few words especially addressed to the volunteers. I have always felt that our volunteers were not regulars, and could not be ordered in the same way. They required to be handled in a different way. I knew the regulars would give me obedience, while the volunteers, being business and laboring men, could not conform to all the rules. In fractions, therefore, from time to time, have been overlooked. The condition of the regiment today proves that I have been successful with both elements. The political situation in this country is approaching a change. If the hopes of the Government and its supporters are realized, they may thank the regiment for presenting the solid front to their enemies which has made the happy political consummation possible. I do not believe you will ever have any more trouble. But we can never tell. In closing, I wish to thank Captain McCarthy for his kind words, and Company D for its friendly feeling."

Capt. Paul Smith was introduced as being the oldest volunteer Captain in the hall. He expressed the regrets of Company A. Three cheers were proposed for Colonel McLean, and were given with a will. Following this the regulars in the hall gave a yell improvised for the occasion, ending with: "Who is Colonel McLean?—First in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of the regiment." This was sent off with the double-shuffle emphasis adopted from Clarke's "The Great Unknown."

After remarks by a few others, Colonel McLean proposed three cheers, first, for the N. G. H., and then for President Dole. Both were heartily responded to. The meeting then adjourned.

The watch presented the Colonel by the volunteers was a 14-karat Waltham, with full stop arrangement in the back. On the front case was engraved, the words: "First Regiment, N. G. H., to Col. R. H. McLean, Jan. 22, 1897." The locket contained on one side two studded diamonds and two crossed swords. It was engraved as follows: "To Col. R. H. McLean, from the enlisted men of Companies E and F, N. G. H." An anchor cable chain accompanied the locket.

Colonel McLean sailed by the Doric Sunday morning to go direct to Washington. Captains Schaefer, Zeigler, Coyne, Smith, Murray, McCarthy and others saw him off at the steamer.

BEATEN BY 26 POINTS.

Police Team Bested by the Co
B Men.

The first of the series of best two out of three matches between the police and Company B, N. G. H., took place at the Kakaako butts Saturday afternoon when the former were badly beaten by a score of 414 to 388, a margin of 26 points. What ailed the police is hard to say but it is a fact that some of the best men in the team fell far below their usual average. Especially was this true in the case of Kuphea a 40 man who made but 28 points and gathered in to his credit two large goose eggs. The Company B men were in good trim and only two fell below the 40 mark, these being Giles and Riley. Following is the score:

Company B—Capt. White, 45; Lieut. Giles, 38; Sergeant Hagerup, 41; Corporal Frasher, 43; Cummings, 45; Lewis, 40; Ewing, 42; Schofield, 41; Oleson, 43; Riley, 36. Total 414.

Police—Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, 37; Capt. Fernandez, 41; Lieut. Chamberlain, 43; Warren, 42; Willis, 39; Kuphea, 28; Pinehaka, 42; Kaimihau, 37; Conley, 40; Kalaikini, 39. Total, 388.

At the same hour, Company F, first team, and Company G shot a match in which the regulars won all the laurels. The scores were as follows:

Company F—Lieut. Ludewig, 40; Sergeant Voelberg, 40; Corp. Sam Johnson, 42; Friedersdorf, 40; Hinds, 38; Cockett, 43; Bechert, 44; Devauchelle, 43; Patterson, 36; Luahiwa, 42. Total, 408.

Company G—Lieut. Rose, 41; Sergeant Nakuina, 40; Morse, 35; Mahony, 39; Wallace, 39; Kellipio, 39; M. Rose, 41; Sherwood, 42; Wilcox, 40; Kulike, 42. Total, 398.

The second match between F and G will take place next Saturday.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

Members of the Hagey Club Con-
test for Prizes.

Two interesting events, in the shape of a billiard and pool tournament, took place on Saturday evening at the rooms of the "Hagey" Social Club, on Hotel street.

The occasion being the presentation by Messrs. Cowart and Moore, of four valuable prizes for competition by members of the club, and these gentlemen are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to promote interest in the organization, which during the last few weeks has greatly increased in numbers and popularity. Men who a few weeks ago ridiculed the idea of the "Hagey" treatment—for ill that men—and women too are heirs, are now to be found in the ranks of the restored, and it is the hope of all who have the organization has come to stay.

The games created considerable interest during the evening, filling the well-lighted rooms of the club with

members and their friends, all anxious to prove their skill, or see their friends do so.

Shortly after 7:30 p. m., time was called and the billiard game commenced, the pool game beginning at nearly the same time.

Great interest was manifested throughout and some fancy shooting was indulged in by the champions; after a spirited contest the prizes were distributed as follows:

Prof. Harrison, president of the club, taking the first prize, with Mr. T. Mullins, close behind who succeeded in making the second capture, although closely pursued by Mr. F. Wilburton.

The pool game took longer to play, but after a lively contest lasting till shortly after ten o'clock, the successful contestants were declared as follows:

Mr. Lonsbury, first prize, while Mr. J. J. Williams, the popular photograph artist, succeeded in carrying off second honors.

Mr. Cowart presented the prizes in his usual pleasant manner, and the members dispersed well pleased with the evening's amusement.

NOTES FROM INDIA

Received in Letter From
a Missionary.Influence of Christianity in Abolish-
ing Evils—Number of People
Killed by Snakes.

In a letter from William H. Hanum, a Presbyterian missionary of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, was contained the following clipping from an Indian paper, containing notes of interest:

We find a list of evils that have been abolished by the English Government, within 50 years. In nearly every case, it may be safe to say in every case, the protest has come at first through missionaries. Being strengthened by Christians, both European and Indian in this country, and then pressed by the Christian influence in England, the protests grew into law forbidding the following evils:

1. Infanticide.
2. Suttee (sati).
3. Meriah sacrifices.
4. Swinging by an iron hook run through the muscles of the back.
5. Piercing the thigh with a sword, and marching with the weapon sticking in the limb.
6. Taking evidence by torture.
7. Barbarous modes of executing condemned persons.
8. Slavery (once common among Mahomedans and Hindus).
9. Forfeiture of property on conversion.
10. Indecent exhibitions at festivals.
11. Unjust treatment of lower castes (partially remedied).
12. Prohibition of widow-marriage.
13. Early marriages (discouraged).
14. Government administration of the revenues of heathen temples.
15. Firing salutes in honor of heathen festivals.

The above are bare facts, and but few among the many that might be cited to show the progress of Christianity. That the Gospel, the Good Tidings, is permeating India in all directions cannot be denied by anyone. As an educated Hindu said to us: "Be patient with us, do not hurry us to become Christians. Do you not see that we are all tending that way? We use your phrases. We quote everywhere from the Bible, our customs are fast yielding to yours."

The figures which show the number of human beings killed by snakes and wild animals are respectively, 22,086 and 3,104 for 1895, as against 21,556 and 2,893 in 1894. The mortality from wild animals in 1895 was larger than in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to a large rise in the Northwest provinces and Oudh, where wolves proved exceptionally destructive, 246 deaths, mostly young children, being ascribed to them, compared with 106 in 1894. The provinces in which loss of life from all causes was highest in proportion to population were Assam, Central Provinces, Lower Provinces of Bengal and Burmah. The mortality in these provinces being one in 32,600, one in 37,059, one in 67,119 and one in 69,141, respectively. Taking the whole of British India together, one person was killed among every 71,051, against one in every 76,436 in 1894.

SUNDAY MORNING FIRE.

Home of George Contumano
Burned to the Ground.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning the home of George Contumano of the California Fruit Market was burned to the ground without a thing being saved.

Mr. Contumano has been ill for about a fortnight. He and his wife and child retired very early Saturday night, and he fell into the first restful slumber since the beginning of his illness. About 1:35 a. m. Sunday Mrs. Contumano was awakened by a crackling sound, and was horrified to find flames coming in through the back door of the bedroom, which is situated in the front part of the building. She cried out to her husband, but he did not seem to realize the situation. Upon calling again the wife succeeded in making him realize the danger. He crawled out of bed, and was so weak that he fell prostrate on the floor,

while the flames were spreading through the hallway and the other rooms. He finally succeeded in getting out of the house with his wife and child, and went to the home of a neighbor for the remainder of the night.

The fire engines got up too late to do any good to the building, and on account of its great distance back from the street a stream of water could not be obtained until the roof had fallen in. No. 1 did the work.

A large number of people turned out to see the fire, and not a few of those became initiated into the mysteries of the taro patch.

At the corner of Liliha and King streets Patrolman Carter ran into a hack containing a fireman. Both were on the way to the fire. Carter was thrown to the ground, but was not badly hurt.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of January, 1897, was 52, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....	11	From 30 to 40.....	5
From 1 to 5.....	4	From 40 to 50.....	7
From 5 to 10.....	1	From 50 to 60.....	4
From 10 to 20.....	2	From 60 to 70.....	5
From 20 to 30.....	5	Over 70.....	6

Males.....	35	Females.....	17
Hawaiians.....	25	Great Britain.....	1
Chinese.....	8	United States.....	7
Portuguese.....	2	Other nationalities.....	0
Japanese.....	9		

Total.....	52
Unattended.....	14
Non-Residents.....	3

January, 1893.....	38	January, 1896.....	51
January, 1894.....	48	January, 1897.....	52
January, 1895.....	49		

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess.....	1	Inanition.....	4
Appendicitis.....	1	Inflammation of.....	1
Bronchitis.....	6	Bowels.....	1
Brain Disease.....	1	Meningitis.....	2
Cancer.....	2	Old age.....	4
Cholera Infantum.....	1	Opium.....	1
Consumption.....	7	Pneumonia.....	3
Convulsions.....	2	Pleurisy.....	1
Diarrhea.....	2	Septicemia.....	2
Dysentery.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Debility.....	1	Shock.....	1
Fever.....	1	Ulcer of stomach.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	1	Unknown.....	3
Heart Disease.....	2		

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	Out
Deaths.....	14	13	12	6	7	0
Annual death rate per 1000 for month.....	20.89					
Hawaiians.....	20.95					
Asiatics.....	20.40					
All other nationalities.....	14.11					

C. B. RYAN, M.D.,
Agent Board of Health.

From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me."—Chas. F. Hemel, Toledo, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Picking up
Knowledge

is easy enough if you look for it in the right place. This is the right place to learn just what to do for that debilitating condition which warm weather always brings. Do you want to be cured of that languid feeling, get back your appetite, sleep soundly, and feel like a new being?

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE CONSTIPATION.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

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—AGENTS—

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR
TRAVELING EXPENSES
BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaccas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street.
Honolulu.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON,
LIMITED.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
..... Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.....
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS..... General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER..... Disintegrators.

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897.
THE PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY

The Pacific Cable Company applies through General Hartwell for the right to land and maintain here a submarine cable, but with exclusive rights only from Hawaii westward. The company also asks for the same subsidy promised to the Spalding cable.

The men interested in this company are not only large capitalists themselves, but they represent enormous capital. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has larger resources than any banking firm in the States. They control more railways than any other concern. It has reorganized successfully more bankrupt railways than any other firm. The simple statement that it has undertaken any commercial project at once commands the confidence of investors. It is the great channel through which vast amounts of English money reaches American enterprises. A trustee of the new company, Mr. Baylies, is one of the rising lawyers of New York City. He is connected with the law firm of Carter & Ledyard. The lawyers of New York City generally regard Mr. Carter as the leader of the bar. General Scrymser is a pioneer in submarine cables. He began many years ago to establish cable lines between the United States and the West Indies and Mexico, and after overcoming many difficulties achieved great success.

It is fortunate for us that men of such high character, and with large means, are willing to engage in laying the cable we need so greatly.

We do not oppose the Spalding cable project. We believe now, as we earnestly believed at the time the exclusive concession was made to him, that it was an unfortunate arrangement. An exclusive monopoly is a "red flag to a bull" on the floors of Congress. But the Government and its supporters did not realize it, and we were abused for suggesting that the project would fail. We believe that if Colonel Spalding had followed other methods he would in the end have secured the contracts for cable laying at both ends of the route, and there would not have been this quarrel which leaves us in the lurch.

JUDGE HART GIVES ADVICE.

Judge Hart, in a fair and candid letter, makes several points. He takes the American people into his closet, shuts the door and with most distressing anxiety whispers in their ears: "Beware of the dreadful snare of annexation." Is he not really trying to pull Brother Jonathan's leg? Americans become impatient in listening to advice from a Briton who tells them not to hunger after more territory. They suspect that he is not quite sincere, or is ignorant of some interesting facts, when he states that Great Britain is so crowded with people she is forced to take in other territory. He will remember that over a hundred years ago, she took in North American territory, where there is room enough for three times the present population of the British Islands. Then she annexed Australia fifty years ago, where there is land enough for several hundred millions. Lord Rosebery said recently in a speech delivered in Edinburgh that during the past few years Great Britain has brought under her control 2,600,000 square miles of territory - an area equal to sixteen Japan's combined. The judge and every one knows that this vast annexation is not to secure room for the population but is done only in the interests of trade and the protection of the Americanizing of the island of trade. We admire these

wonderful and astounding triumphs of commercial diplomacy made by the little island. They are the most magnificent recorded in the world's history.

The Americans, who have been heretofore very backward in foreign commerce, are just finding out how shrewd and far sighted the men of the little island have been, and propose to imitate them when they propose to annex a few acres in the Pacific, and an Englishman seriously says to them: "You stay at home. I am painfully impressed with the terrible risk you run in taking Hawaii. It may be the end of you." The American smiles and replies: "You good Britons of forty millions have gorged yourselves with an enormous ox, and yet you fervently advise us, of seventy millions, to keep our hands off that little sandwich. You have been clever enough to catch the cream of the world's trade, and take nearly the best of the world's territory. We have been rather stupid. We will now follow your example, and take only a mouthful." And they might add: "We did not pounce down on those little islands and take them, but tried to Americanize them by means of reciprocity, and in doing so made many of you excellent Britons rich beyond your wildest dreams; and it would not be out of the way for you to make some little return for this wealth by falling in line with us."

Of course Judge Hart will reply: "Bother gratitude; we pocket your gold, and that's quite enough."

Many Englishmen here do not agree with Judge Hart. They take a broad view of the situation, and they use the language which one of the British Cabinet personally used to the writer in 1882: "We consider the Sandwich Islands an affair of the United States."

The next point Judge Hart makes is that those who favor annexation dreadfully abuse those who oppose it. In this sinful world intolerance of speech still exists, though it should not. Men rarely express themselves in measured terms. But Judge Hart must remember that many of the men who hold his political views have abused their opponents in public in the most offensive and even obscene language. Judge Hart is not responsible for it, but he should call these dogs off before he complains of the barking of his neighbors' dogs.

McKINLEY AND BOUNTIES.

Mr. McKinley has been, since 1882, a firm believer in free coffee, free tea, and free sugar. He rates these articles as necessities rather than luxuries. This is the reason why he placed sugar on the free list, in the tariff law, and put on a bounty on American sugar. Protection in this indirect form, makes cheap sugar. During the recent political campaign, Mr. McKinley again declared his belief in the bounty system.

The financial situation will probably prevent him from urging the bounty policy, at present, but he may, as soon as he sees the way clear to it, press it upon Congress. Every farmer's wife, every workman's wife is a working politician for free sugar, and the industrial classes have the votes.

It is highly probable that, without annexation, no bounties would ever be granted to the Hawaiian planters. No rural Congressmen would dare to vote directly out of the treasury, several millions to the people of an alien country. They refused to do this under the McKinley bill.

It was suggested, several years ago, in Washington, that if the bounty system became permanent, it might be extended to sugar raised in Hawaii, by American labor, and such American capital, and that it could be a heartening to the Americanizing of the island of trade. We admire these

of the treasury, under such a policy would not be large. But the repeal of the McKinley law avoided any further discussion of this proposition.

The sudden growth of the sugar beet industry, and its vast possibilities, creates a new interest in the whole subject. Congress, urged by those who are in this industry, will take strong measures to protect it, and will strike down any competition with it, if it is serious, as threatens to be so. In this lies the danger of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and out of this comes the urgent need of annexation, which will avoid for all time, the dangers of hostile legislation.

Those who believe in the independence of the islands, should think very closely on the subject, before taking the great risks of losing the treaty itself, by declining any overtures for annexation, on the part of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

A successful capitalist said he made his success by always keeping his blunders in mind. Just after the Franco-German war the effect of thorough work was seen. The Germans had for years sent out men in all sorts of disguises to study in detail and map out the paths, fortifications and strategic points in France. The moment war was declared, every German officer had in his pocket a complete map of the French soil, and the army was never misled. On the other hand, the Frenchmen were ignorant of the topography of German soil, and of the German resources. They shouted for French glory, but knew little about the land they wanted to occupy.

In our own political campaign for annexation we have followed the French method rather than the German method of preparation. Since Mr. Cleveland dropped us we have dropped any serious study of the situation. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hastings do valuable service, but they are always under diplomatic limitations.

A knowledge of the political paths and strategic points of American politics must be obtained in the States, and not in Honolulu.

We should have had in the States for several years, men who patiently and thoroughly studied the drift of events, in contact with men who are the real leaders, or rather exponents of political thought. The commercial and political situation there is such that changes in opinion are more quickly made now than in previous years. Many excellent thinkers on political subjects in the States, familiar with men and measures, are quite at sea regarding the drift of events. We are emphatically in that drift. There was and is the more need of something more than slipshod opinions taken from newspapers and friendly letters. The high value of the "still hunt" has not been appreciated here.

The President and Cabinet have without any doubt an intense desire for annexation. But so far as we can see, there has been no contract of understanding, written or unwritten, that they should take the lead in pushing annexation. They are ready and willing to act promptly, when called to do so officially, but if 500,000 pamphlets on the cause were needed, and perhaps they are, where is the appropriation to pay for them?

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. It is one thing to agree, and co-operate, and approve. It is quite another affair to organize a campaign and push it with vigor.

In spite of these errors of omission, which should teach us some valuable lessons, good and necessary work will now be done. Some pamphlets will no doubt be made, owing to the want of the best preparation, the sort of preparation the Germans made for the war, but there are strong reasons for the

belief that before long we may see some pleasant daylight. There is much to encourage us. The pessimists often secure better results than the optimists, because they never "go it blindly."

Puck publishes a double-page cartoon with this title, "The Annexation hustlers in Hawaii will start a genuine American real estate boom, and reap all the profits there are in it." There are the usual and unusual environments of a real estate auction sale. Mr. Dole is the central figure, and behind him is posted this notice: "Auction sale of building lots in Annexation Park. Pres. Dole, auctioneer." A brass band of savages carry a poster - "Swept by an ocean breeze," "Excursions every hour from Honolulu." The many faces are of the exaggerated negro type. Our genial friend Puck will please take notice that there is no resemblance between the negro and the Hawaiians. The latter are a fine looking race, it is conceded, and show greater intelligence than the negro. If they become a part of the American people, as we believe they soon will be, they may not be able to contribute much scientific knowledge for public use, but they will contribute the art of decorating guests at the dinner table with flowers, and that will be more of a contribution to human happiness than many large communities in America have ever made. The first luncheon at the White House, in honor of annexation, will be the social event of the year. As for the real estate speculators, they will find the field for operations here so limited that they will soon drift back to the continent.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the Senate for the purchase of the three Danish islands of the West Indies. Mr. Seward's movement towards purchasing them, thirty years ago, utterly failed. The present movement may be more successful, but we hardly expect it will be accomplished just now. The American giant is only in the kindergarten, so far as foreign relations are concerned, but he is learning rapidly. Any event, touching the foreign relations of the United States, seem to touch our islands in some way. The United States will not acquire the Danish islands unless there is a settled plan or theory of annexation on the subject. If a theory is adopted, it will be one that will cover our case directly or indirectly. Since Senator Sumner's strong speech against the acquisition of St. Domingo, there has been some decided change in public opinion, on annexation matters. "Sticking to the continent," it now appears, is not such a wise doctrine. "No annexation of undesirable people" is just now a favorite piece of wisdom. But as the Americans gradually find out that foreign trade is vastly important, they will not hesitate to branch out a little and settle the fate of these, and the Atlantic islands, which are frontier posts.

The British Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently issued its annual report. In order to stimulate interest in its work, it called for competitive essays from the schools within a radius of thirty miles of London. One hundred and thirty-six schools sent in 119,899 essays. The prizes awarded were distributed by the Duchess of Albany. It is by the instruction of children that real progress is made in this humane work. The majority of older people become callous on such a matter, even if they are kindly disposed. In 1811 Lord Erskine pleaded in the House of Lords for the protection of animals. He was met with "shout, bores, vulgar ejaculations, and indecorous deprecations." The Royal Society has issued 30,000 appeals to clergymen, asking them to preach on the subject, and

many promptly responded. During the last year there were 6,676 penal convictions for cruelty to animals. The societies for the same purpose in San Francisco and Oakland are vigorously protecting abused animals. Dr. Wendt, the Unitarian pastor of Oakland, and Mr. B. R. Bapting, formerly of this place, are very active in this cause. The dog pound has been so improved that the strays, even when taken home, often visit the place, in order to get a good meal.

The Planters' Monthly, for January, contains an excellent article by its editor, Mr. Whitney, on the subject of contract labor. The Louisiana Planter, in commenting on the sugar production of these islands, rather sneers at what it calls our "semi-slave labor." Mr. Whitney countered on that magazine, by re-stating the fact that every sailor in the American navy, merchant and whaling service is under the same form of contract. This comment was soon after followed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that such labor is not "involuntary servitude," as contemplated by the Constitution. Of course, it is not claimed that the people of the United States will permit an extension of the practice to farm laborers. On the other hand, it is impossible to convince them that our contract system is not wicked, and against all the principles in the doctrine of "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." But then, of course, if there is any money in it, the sailor must sign off, his heaven born rights, and he corralled in the pen of "involuntary servitude."

The opening of the kindergarten on the premises of the Ewa Plantation Company, took place on Saturday. We understand that this is the first school of the kind, established on any plantation. It was done at the expense of the company, and its teacher is also maintained by the company. This is an excellent illustration of the duties, which the social classes owe to each other. The managers of the company, and their friends put themselves in line with some of the most successful business concerns in America and Europe, who find that a little humanitarian work, not only does not cut heavily into dividends, but is a good business venture. Robert Owen, of Scotland, who improved the condition of his operatives in a most remarkable manner seventy years ago, and made money too, would hardly have believed it, if he had been told in his life time, that his example would be followed many years later in the central Pacific.

According to a report sent to the State Department, in Washington, from one of the German cities, it appears that the internal revenue tax on beet sugar is \$53.50 per ton, in Germany; \$119 per ton in France; \$107 per ton in Belgium. These enormous taxes on sugar show the burden this industry bears. The German sugar refiner get back this tax on exporting sugar, but the farmer gets nothing out of it. That the industry can stand this tax, indicates what the profits may be to the American producer of beets, which are untaxed, and will remain so. Sugar at the high retail price, caused by this taxation, becomes a luxury, and much less than one half of the product is consumed in Germany.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the revolt in the Philippine Islands is the marriage of Dr. Rizal, one of the leaders of the revolt, an hour before his execution in Manila. Miss Josephine Bracken is the daughter of an English soldier in Hong Kong. When his eyesight failed, he with his daughter

visited Dr. Rizal, who is a specialist in eye diseases, and was then confined in a prison. Just as Dr. Rizal was to be married to Miss Bracken he was removed to Spain, and then back to Manila. It is believed that she followed him. On the morning of the execution the Spanish general permitted a marriage. It is a romantic story.

In one of the Canary Islands there is a tree that as evening comes on quite frequently rains down a copious shower of water from its tufted foliage. This forms a pool at the base of tree, which the natives use as drinking water, it being absolutely pure and fresh.

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more. "Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard - the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. A. Z. HADLEY, Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong. Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, by the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I. Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897. H. Z. AUSTIN, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield. 1834-41T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased. The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred. Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu. JAMES A. LOW, Administrator. Honolulu, January 24th, 1897. 1832-41T

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The copartnership existing between the undersigned under firm name and style of H. Hall & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Williams retiring. Mr. Henry Hall will conduct the business in his own name, and will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the firm. H. HALL, CHARLES WILLIAMS. Honolulu, January 27, 1897. 1835-2w

CROP INCREASES

Beet Sugar Industry Growing in California.

DECREASE OF CUBAN SUGAR

Actual Yield Will Effect Prices of Sugar.

Holders of Sugar Demand Higher Than Current Price Shipping Charters Recorded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Sugar.—Prices of Refined in this market continued unchanged from Nov. 9, 1896, to Jan. 4, 1897, on which date the Western Sugar Refining Co. reduced the price of all grades for California, Oregon and Washington 1½¢ per lb., and in bond for export 1½¢ per lb. Since the 4th inst. there has been no change and the Refinery quote for the local market as follows, less rebate of 1½¢ per lb.: Cube, Crushed and Fine Crushed, 5½¢; Dry Granulated, 4½¢; Confectioners' A, 4½¢; Magnolia, 4¢; Extra C, 3½¢; Golden C, 3½¢; Powdered, 5¢. Price in bond for export 3½¢ net for granulated. Price of Beet Granulated 43-16c net.

The Beet Factories at Watsonville and Alvarado are still in operation, but the beets have all been harvested and the factories will finish this month. Beet sowings for the coming crop have already commenced in some sections. The total production of Beet sugar in the United States in 1896 amounted approximately to 40,000 tons, against 30,000 tons in 1895. This sugar was produced by eight factories and there are four more in process of completion. Total receipts of Foreign sugar at San Francisco in 1896, 182,737 short tons, of which 169,000 tons were received from the Hawaiian Islands.

Export of raw and refined to foreign countries for the same period, 1015 tons. Stocks of raws and refined on hand Jan. 1, 1897, 29,000 tons, exclusive of beet.

There has been no change since our last circular, and the basis for Island sugars continues at 215-16c net. The following sales have been reported in New York, all at the price of 33-16c for 96 deg. test:

Dec. 29th, 1896, to arrive 300 bags; 30th, to arrive 1300 bags; Jan. 13th, 1897, 2000 tons Javab at Breakwater; Boston; 16th, to arrive 1100 bags and 19th, to arrive (near by) 1400 bags. No sales reported since the 19th inst.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—The general condition of the sugar market in this country continues unchanged and there are no new developments of importance to report.

Quotations for Centrifugals No. 10 to 16, 96 test, have ruled at 3.1875c; Muscovados 88 test, 2.8125c, and Molasses sugars 89 test, 2.5625c. Refined was reduced to 3.98c net on the 19th inst. Spot foreign Granulated quoted nominally at 3.90c for Medium German and 3.95c to 4c for Dutch in 100 lb. bags.

We can only quote the market in New York for Raws and Refined, as very quiet and with virtually no transactions in cane sugars. The arrival of Beet sugars at four ports U. S. has been considerable, and with these supplies and a limited demand for Refined, refiners show no disposition to make further purchases, but would still pay 33-16c for Centrifugals, while on the other hand, the offerings, particularly of Cane Sugars, are very few and from ½¢ to 1-16c above present values. Sellers are meeting the price for any small lots arriving or near by, but expect to realize more later on for sugars held in store and consequently these are not being offered.

Cable advices from Cuba state that the Spanish authorities are permitting planters in Havana, Matanzas and Cienfuegos, to grind the cane that has been burnt, and on the 11th inst. eight plantations were working and many more ready to start in a few days. By February 1, it is probable many factories will be running, but in the present uncertainty of affairs, further destruction of property may occur at any time and the factories be stopped.

The receipts of new crop sugars at the six principal ports in Cuba from the beginning of the campaign to Jan. 11, 1897, were 2500 tons as against 14,549 tons for the corresponding period in 1896, 23,714 tons in 1895 and 50,159 in 1894. Late advices from London of Jan. 7, report no great activity in the market there, but somewhat of a revival in the demand, influenced by American purchases, also an increased inquiry for Foreign Granulated, which has been freely met by Continental refiners. The statistical position, however, is reported unchanged, but taking into account the moderate prices now ruling and the growing wants of consumers (American especially) it is possible there will not be the pressure to sell which, in the face of the large beet crop, was at one time anticipated.

The actual yield of Cuban crop will have an important bearing on the near future of the market, as the quantity of sugar to be largely regulated by the deficiency in Cuba.

London quotations for Beet 88 test since our last circular are as follows: Dec. 29th, 9s 1½d; 31st, 9s 2½d; Jan. 4th, 9s 3½d; 5th, 9s 3d; 7th, 9s 3½d; 8th, 9s 3d; 11th, 9s 3½d; 12th, 9s 4½d; 16th, 9s 3½d; 18th, 9s 3d; 19th, 9s 2½d; 20th, 9s 3d; 22nd, 9s 2½d, and 23rd, 9s 1½d.

Total stock of sugar in all the principal countries at latest uneven dates to Jan. 14th, 2,592,191 tons against 2,505,643 tons same time last year. Alofts to the United States from all countries estimated at 60,000 tons against 60,000 tons last year. Stocks in Europe 2,315,900 tons against 2,275,951 tons last year. Total stock at United States four ports Jan. 20th, 236,488 tons against 117,011 tons in 1896. Cuba, six principal ports by cable same date, 31,851 tons against 85,730 last year.

Messrs. Willett & Gray give the total sugar crops of the world in 1896-97, as follows: Cane production, 2,747,500 tons; Beet production (Licht), 4,960,000 tons. Grand total, 7,707,500 tons. In 1895-96, Cane, 2,945,811 tons; Beet, 4,323,899 tons. Grand total, 7,269,710 tons. Estimated increase in the world's production, 437,790 tons.

Total consumption of sugar in the United States in 1896, 1,960,086 tons against 1,949,744 tons. Increase, 0.53 per cent. Of this amount, the U. S. produced in 1896, 289,123 tons and imported 1,671,731 tons cane, 445,870 tons Raw beet and 77,362 tons of foreign refined. Total meltings of Refiners in 1896, 1,728,808 tons, of which the American Sugar Refining Co. manufactured 76.95 per cent., and the independent Refiners 23.05 per cent. Total foreign production, 1,670,963 tons. The average price for Centrifugals 96 per cent. test in 1896 was 3.631c; 1895, 3.258c. Average price of Granulated, 1896, 4.539c; 1895, 4.14c.

Our latest mail advices from New York of January 20th, state that the market has shown a firmer feeling, without actual business consummated; but buyers are willing to pay 33-16c for 25,000 to 50,000 bags Centrifugals, while holders are not disposed to sell at less than 3½¢. Refiners appear unconcerned over the attitude of holders, and are depending upon such supplies as come direct. Refined continues to accumulate, notwithstanding the lower prices, with the difference now only 80c between Raw and Refined. There are offers in hand for future beet delivery at 9s 6d for May, 9s 6½d for June, 9s 8½d for July, 9s 9d for August and 9s 7½d for December; but thus far there has been very little speculation in the market.

The Arbuckle has begun putting in the foundations for their new Refinery, and it is understood will employ working gangs for the day and night. It is expected that the factory will be pushed to completion in the shortest possible time.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Senate are hard at work on the Revision of the Tariff, and it is now reported that sugar will receive a protection of at least 1½¢ per pound on 90 polarization.

Flour.—G. G. Ex. Family, \$5; El Dorado, \$3.50 per bbl. f. o. b.; Crown, \$4.95 per bbl. f. o. b.

Barley.—Fine, \$11.50; Coarse, \$13.00 per ton f. o. b.

Middlings.—Ordinary, \$18.00; Choice, \$21.00 per ton f. o. b.

Barley.—No. 1 Feed 87½¢ per ctn f. o. b. Ground or Rolled, \$18.00 per ton f. o. b.

Oats.—Fair, \$1.40; Choice, \$1.50; Surplus, \$1.65 per ctn f. o. b.

Wheat.—Chicken, \$1.50; Milling, \$1.65 per ctn f. o. b.

Corn.—S. Y., \$1.02½ per ctn f. o. b. Hay.—Wheat Comp., \$10.50; Large bales, \$11.50 per ton f. o. b.; Oat Comp., \$9.00; Large bales, \$10.00 per ton f. o. b.

Lime.—90c to \$1.00 per bbl. f. o. b.

Charter.—Two vessels have been closed for Europe since our last at 16s 3d orders, 15s any direct port, to load wheat or barley, and at the close, with a declining wheat market here, a small iron is reported at 1s 3d advance on the above. Prospect for the growing crop continues good. Lumber rates continue steady at last quotations.

Exchange.—London 60 days, \$4.85 to \$4.85½; Demand, \$4.87½ to \$4.87½; New York Regular, 17½¢; Telegraphic, 20c.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

MANANA SCHOOLS

Convention at Pearl City Last Week,

Suggestions by Men and Women. Interest Taken in the Work. Regular Meeting.

There were present at the Pearl City convention teachers from near and far, for it was to be the first of a series of regular meetings. Among those present were: Mr. J. L. Dumas of the normal class, Mr. J. W. Smith, the Misses Smith, Mr. Vivian Smith of the Wailua School, Mr. Harris of the Royal School, Miss M. Giles of Ewa, Miss Ferreira, Miss Scribner of the Kindergarten, Mrs. Kekela and Miss Keakeane of Meakua, C. Andrews of Hanalei and others.

At 11.30 Mr. J. W. Smith called the meeting to order. Mr. J. L. Dumas was elected to fill the chair. A class of native children was in readiness to be the material to be acted upon. Miss Stella Smith, the teacher, had the class to sing a song, after which practical work was entered upon. Mr. J. L. Dumas addressed the teachers on the great benefit to be derived from the frequent meetings, in which theory and practice in teaching are discussed. He asked those present their opinion on local organizations, and whether it was advisable to have a permanent president for local teachers' circles. He thought it was hardly fair to throw the whole responsibility on one man's shoulders. It was, therefore, agreed to select a new leader for each succeeding meeting, who was to be answerable for that day's work.

Mr. J. W. Smith then took a primary class through the course of spurs. He showed how he wished his teachers to proceed in teaching primary numbers. He started out with a counting-frame and the blackboard, and gave a thoroughly good lesson in primary addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and their accompanying signs of plus, minus, etc. The lesson was very interesting, more so than if Pestalozzi and Froebel had been discussed. Theory is everything when put through the crucible (successfully) of



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S NEW HOME.

President Cleveland's recently purchased residence in Princeton, N. J., is an old fashioned and commodious building and is surrounded by five acres of ground. The property was originally owned by William Penn, from whom it passed to Richard Stockton, and one of his descendants, Commodore Robert Stockton, built the present house. President Cleveland bought the old estate from Mrs. Siddell, widow of Judge Thomas Siddell, of the Louisiana supreme court.

practice, and deserved criticism. Many a wise pedagogue then sees that there "is nothing perfect under the sun."

The above lesson wound up with a song by Miss Stella Smith and her class, after which a recess of 10 minutes was taken. Mr. Dumas thereupon invited well-meant criticism on the foregoing work of Mr. Smith. Mr. Harris was the first to accept the kindly offer. The success of this first meeting was entirely due to Messrs. Dumas, Smith and Harris. They gave the meeting a decided tone.

Mr. Harris suggested that primary numbers be taught (and it was finally agreed upon) (1) by object, pictures and marks, (2) by words (oral, with signs), (3) by words (written with signs), (4) by figures, after which practical examples should follow. A discussion of the advisability of using the signs of plus, minus, etc., took up sometime. A chapter of Payne's "Pedagogy" was then read and considered step by step. It treated of the moral standing a teacher holds or should hold in society. It contained food for a whole week's consideration, but as time was limited, a program for the next meeting, to be held on the last Saturday of February was arranged.

Miss Ferreira volunteered to give a lesson on primary reading at the next session. Mr. J. L. Dumas was thanked for the aid he so kindly proffered, and the meeting was adjourned, but only to Mr. J. W. Smith's dining room, where a sumptuous repast was indulged in.

Mr. Smith and Mrs. J. Smith of the Pearl City Fruit Company, the worthy hosts, had not forgotten that the mental strain of two hours had necessitated the inner man to be thought of. We were told to make ourselves at home, for he (Mr. Smith) was at home and he wished we were all at home. It was double meaning, for while mine host wanted to make us feel at home, the train at the depot notified us that the "sad hour of parting" had arrived. After wishing each other "au revoir" the party scattered, to meet again after four weeks.

C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

January 30, 1897.

FOR NEW QUARTERS.

Portuguese Kindergartners Will Have New Building.

The meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Queen Emma Hall yesterday morning was unusually joyful, what with the glowing reports from the different Kindergarten committees, the approaching opening of the new Kindergarten at Ewa, and the various generous gifts to the Association.

For some time Mrs. Tarbell, the enthusiastic Director of the Portuguese Kindergarten, has been hoping for better accommodations for her numerous charges. Of her own accord she began to collect money for a new building. Mr. J. B. Atherton's sympathies were enlisted, and his gift of an Ewa bond for \$1,000 makes the new building a possibility in the near future.

The Hawaiian Board allow the building to be put on land they hold, Miller and Punchbowl streets, and their financial committee will confer with the following building committee of the Association: Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mrs. T. H. Hobron, and Miss Frances Lawrence.

Mr. Atherton's gift constitutes him a life member of the Association, and the heartfelt thanks of all the officers and members were conveyed to him. The spirit of giving was felt in the meeting, and upon the statement that chairs were needed for the Palama Kindergarten, Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. S. M. Damon and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin contributed the requisite fifty dollars on the spot. Still another donation rolled up to twenty dollars—the gift of Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Damon, Mrs. Birnie and Mrs. Waterhouse. This is the nucleus of a sum to be expended in chairs for the Hawaiian Kindergarten.

Today's event, to the Kindergarten Association, is the opening of the first plantation Kindergarten on the Islands. Ewa Plantation leads in this new department of Kindergarten effort. Mr. W. J. Lowrie, the manager of Ewa, who is enthusiastic in the matter, presides over the exercises and entertains the Directors of the Kindergarten Association, and other guests for the day.

Homing Pigeon.

Appropos of the question of the establishment of a carrier pigeon service between the Islands, the following story is published in the New Zealand Times:

"A singularly striking story of a flying feat by an Antwerp homing pigeon reaches us from the Hon. R. J. Seddon. It appears that some time ago his fam-

ily were the recipients from relatives in Victoria (Australia) of a beautiful pair of Antwerp homing pigeons, which were duly installed as pets. One day the birds were out flying, but only one returned to the cot, and nothing more was heard of the other, despite every possible inquiry, but yesterday a letter was received from Victoria, in which the wonderful announcement was made that the missing bird had arrived safely at its former home. There can be no mistake about the matter, as the bird was easily distinguished. To reach Victoria from New Zealand, the bird must have accomplished the feat of flying something like 1,000 miles without rest, and, according to dates, it must have done the journey in three days, which would mean that it would have to fly at a speed of from 18 to 20 miles an hour continuously."

There is no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, as the word of the Hon. R. J. Seddon is a sufficient confirmation.

MERGED INTO ONE.

Promoters of New Bicycle Club Join With the H. R. C.

Now the Honolulu Road Club boys are feeling as if things had certainly gone their way, and their smiles denote perfect satisfaction at the success they have had in accomplishing a certain object.

To state it briefly, George Angus, one of the best known wheelmen of the city, and several others who intended starting a rival bicycle club, have seen the advantage to be gained by having one large and influential organization, and with true sporting spirit have swung into line and joined their strength to that of the Honolulu Road Club. George Angus presented his application yesterday, and the others will follow soon. When all the applications have been gathered in, which will be in a few days, there will be a meeting of the Road Club for the purpose of voting in the applicants.

There is no intention on the part of the members of the road club to make a splurge, but there are two things which they intend to do. One is the erection of a house at the Kewalo track to be used as training quarters, and the others is to procure a suitable building in the heart of the city to be used as a club house for the accommodation of the members and their friends.

LOCAL HIGHBINDER.

Attack Two Chinese Specials in the Chinese Theatre.

The first instance of highbinderism occurred at the new Chinese Theatre Thursday afternoon. A special police, a Chinaman, who attended the play, was assaulted inside of the house and driven from it. At the door he was seized and beaten in a brutal manner with a hammer, and several Chinamen were participants in the assault. The special appeared at the station house a short while after, bleeding from wounds on the head and about the face.

Last night another informer ventured into the same neighborhood. He was set upon by several Chinamen and ran away. When near Maunakea street the informer saw a native policeman and cried: "Haul in." The policeman went to the rescue, and the highbinder retired into a side street. It is said that the Wailua Chinese outlaw, who stood off the Deputy Sheriff last spring, is at the head of the gang, and that he has been engaged to "make it hot" for the Chinese specials of Honolulu.

MONTHLY CONCERTS.

Minister Cooper Wants Popular Grand Concerts.

Minister Cooper has in contemplation monthly concerts by the Hawaiian Band, assisted by a large chorus of trained voices. It is intended that these shall be on a somewhat grander scale than the regular band concerts, and in order that the singing may be heard with satisfaction they will be given indoors, probably at the Drill Shed.

Just now the difficulty is in securing a sufficient number of singers for the choruses, and the Minister will be pleased to hear from persons, male or female, who will be willing to take part. The first concert will take place some time in May. It is intended to make these entertainments attractive by selecting high-class music and to have it well rendered.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

The Chinese Saturnalia is a thing of the past, and many of Honolulu's citizens may feel that Thanksgiving Day would now be in order. The snap of the fire-cracker is no longer heard in the night. The good wife and mother is no longer immured in her heated kitchen with the sullen stove. The ubiquitous Chinaman is again pursuing the even tenor of his way—after that one cadenza when he went up to high C,—with an effect of falsetto, be it said. It was quite harmless as a kind of self-expression, and there is little left for us but to rejoice and moralize.

If "the French of the Orient" supply your household train, the ascendancy of the dragon can have no terrors for your soul. The Chinese festivity is the Japanese opportunity, and not a few housekeepers retain for permanent cook the temporary Japanese who did valiant service during the dreaded interregnum. Not for such the moral, but for you, my friend, whose "China boy" is exemplary three hundred and sixty-two days in the year.

You will, of course, accord him his well-merited holiday ungrudgingly, and you will live simply for three days, if you are wise. Be a cosmopolite, a Bohemian each day, change your modus vivendi each meal, and enjoy without your absent servants the festival they attend at any cost.

Be a frugalitarian for one meal. Linger over the tender coconut and the complicit banana; solace yourself with pine-apples and oranges. Be a Hawaiian at the next meal, and rest content with poi and fish, a masterly combination. Even for the third meal shun meat or poultry—make a sumptuous salad your piece de resistance. For variety be an Italian, and subsist on macaroni, or—a Scotsman, living on parritch. Only be a genius, changing your food-scheme each meal, and letting the low living be always accompanied by high thinking and—mark my words—you will anticipate with pleasure the next Bohemian season that will come with the fitting of your servants.

Pleasing variations may be made on this worn theme "Chinese New Year"—mother doing the cooking."

The Woman's Exchange, by a supremely planned effort, might make a specialty of appetizing soups and cooked meats, done to a nicety. That might be their opening. With an Aladdin oven they could provide soup for the many, day or night, and make money therefrom.

One woman I know takes Chinese New Year time to teach her daughter simple cooking, and the sweet dignity of that girl-cook is most charming to behold. No fear of Saturnalia there!

If only cooking were as much the vogue among our girls as china painting! The two arts make an excellent marriage. Think of the delight of being able to serve a toothsome viand on an exquisite dish painted by the self-same hand that prepared the faintly! What must be the emotions of an admiring dinner guest who can applaud both works of art emanating from the brain of the maiden he admires!

Most unique of all is the family where the growing sons preside in the kitchen while the servants play. Many a turkey soup made in the mountains, and venison steak broiled over the camp fire on Molokai have given evidence of their culinary skill, and the family know that the campers-out have no strange-garret air in the well-appointed home-kitchen.

On the streets and in Chinatown we see happy groups of tidy Chinamen engaged in the pleasing exchange of social courtesies. We realize anew that they are akin to us in having their "festal days, in needing an occasional day-time and in tenaciously holding to a New Year. With it all there is the enthusiasm of a new beginning, a glow that touches those who enter the games as well as those who see them.

SIBYL.

Memorial of Thanks.

Viggo Jacobsen has engrossed the following self-explanatory letter for Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M.:

Resolved, The unanimous thanks of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., are hereby tendered Brother William T. Porter for the generous and fraternal gift of his beautiful and artistic painting which now adorns our lodge room in the east.

ARCHIBALD GILFILLAN, Master.

T. C. PORTER, Secretary. Hall of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M. Honolulu, H. I., February 1st, A. L. 5897.

From Samoa.

Following is an extract of a letter written to a friend in Honolulu by Lloyd Osborne, now residing in Samoa: "Lots of seedlings and polishing of guns; but as it takes 1,000 cartridges to kill a Samoan, I don't fear much fighting. But there is war talk in the air, and trouble has already started in the westward that may lead to serious consequences."

Lecture at Punahou.

Rev. James M. Alexander of Oakland lectured yesterday morning before the students of Oahu College on "The Islands of the South Pacific." The lecture was one of the best of the course and the interest in it was increased by the illustrations on maps, which Mr. Alexander so ably explained.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Stiles, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kamgarms, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Coverings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caudic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser Live Stock.

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE, LIME, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Imples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising. A little mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is a valuable remedy for the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each. Sent by post a penny extra in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, DR. LEECH and DR. MEDICAL COUNSELLOR DR. LEECH, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

SHOOTING RULES

Points About Sharpshooters' Match Now Going On.

ENTRIES ALLOWED UNTIL JULY 1

Extra Good Shooting During Last Month.

Additional Inducement to Lowest Classes—No Member Entitled to More Than One Medal.

Through the kindness of Capt. W. E. Wall of the Sharpshooters the following points relating to the classification match now and lasting until July, 1897, were obtained:

- All shooting must be done on the Sharpshooters' range.
- Two or more members to witness and one to certify to score.
- Distance, 200 yards; 10 rounds off hand.
- Entrance fee, 10 cents; entries unlimited.
- Match open to and including July 1, 1897.
- Medals of appropriate design to be awarded as follows:
 - To those scoring 10 scores of 47 or over, gold medals, first class.
 - To those scoring 10 scores of 45 or over, gold medals, second class.
 - To those scoring 10 scores of 43 or over, silver medals, third class.
 - To those scoring 10 scores of 41 or over, silver medals, fourth class.
- As an additional inducement for those in the third and fourth classes to do good Creedmore shooting, gold medals of like design to the silver medals of their class will be awarded to those making the highest score in each class.
- Members classified as follows: No member entitled to more than one medal.
- Below will be found the present classification of the members of the Sharpshooters' Company:
 - First and Second Class—45 or More: Capt. W. E. Wall, Lieut. J. L. McLean, Sergt. J. D. McVeigh, Corp. D. W. Corbett, Privates, J. C. Chamberlain, F. B. Damon, F. S. Dodge, John Kidwell, C. J. Wall, A. C. Wall.
 - Third Class—43 and 44 or Better: Lieut. John Cassidy, Sergt. J. S. Martin, Sergt. Joseph Marsden, Corp. J. B. Gibson, Privates B. F. Burgess, Q. H. Berrey, J. C. Chamberlain, R. A. Dexter, M. H. Drummond, C. H. Everett, John Farnsworth, W. J. Fobers, H. D. Johnson, J. Alex. Johnson, T. V. King, H. W. Peck, F. Clifford Rhodes, Carl C. Rhodes, C. Vale Sturtevant, F. W. Thrum, C. H. Tracy, A. Waterhouse, F. Wickander.
 - Fourth Class—41 and 42 or Better: Sergt. N. B. Emerson, Corp. J. F. Scott, Corp. A. B. Wood, Corp. J. S. McCandless, Corp. J. A. Magoon, Privates Frank C. Atherton, W. H. Bell, Robert E. Bond, L. Bushnell, C. J. Campbell, J. B. Castle, F. B. Oat, M. N. Saunders, O. L. Sorenson, E. C. Winston, J. S. Emerson, O. P. Emerson, John Grace, E. N. Hitchcock, F. A. Hosmer, M. B. Johnson, C. Johnson, A. W. Keech, Fred Leslie, W. T. Monsarrat, J. A. McCandless, L. L. McCandless.
- From the list of members of the Sharpshooters' Company, given below, it will be seen that a goodly number turned out for practice during the month of January, 1897, and that the scores speak for themselves:

MAILS RECEIVED IN AND DISPATCHED.

Comparison Between Years 1895 and 1896—Stamps Sold at Post Office in 1896.

Through the kindness of Mr. Louis Kenake, reports of foreign mails received at and dispatched from the post office during the years 1895 and 1896, together with the sales of stamps for the year 1896, were obtained yesterday and are printed below.

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters	340,635
Registered letters	8,917
Prints	343,427

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters	312,595
Registered letters	6,713
Prints	88,357

To show the increase over the foreign mails of last year, the figures for the year 1895 are given, as follows: Report of Foreign Mails Received and Dispatched from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1895—

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters	294,261
Registered letters	8,269
Prints	321,884

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters	291,239
Registered letters	5,793
Prints	90,218

For any month during two years past there has not been such a large number of foreign letters and prints as were received and dispatched during the month of January of the present year, and that, too, with the usual number of mail steamers coming and going. If this keeps up, the year of 1897 will eclipse all others. Following is the report for the month of January:

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters	31,766
Registered letters	755
Prints	28,823

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters	41,689
Registered letters	794
Prints	9,933

The total value of stamps sold for the year 1896 was \$63,685.76, as gleaned from the following: Report of Stamp Sales for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1896—

1-cent	346,613
2-cent	1,062,589
3-cent	364,241
10-cent	34,412
12-cent	15,743
18-cent	42,311
25-cent	5,914
30-cent	5,176
\$1.00	2,229
5-cent envelopes	7,593
10-cent envelopes	2,115
1-cent cards	28,528
2-cent cards	15,227
2-cent specimens	2,223
5-cent specimens	2,050
13-cent specimens	1,431

PISTOL RANGE AT KAKAOKO

Something New to be Ready for Use Very Soon

In the course of three or four days a pistol range, something new to this country, will be ready for use at the Kakaoko military range. The staff of Company A of the regulars and on the extreme right of the series, will be used.

lected for the ensuing year: William W. Harris, treasurer; S. L. Rumsey, secretary.

The annual committees appointed were: Finance—Lieutenant Crane, Private W. W. Harris and Private H. Zerbe. Range—Sergeant Gere, Sergeant Burnette and Corp. H. P. Johnson. Investigation—Sergeant Rumsey, Sergeant Burnette and Private Bonnie Lemon. Armory—Lieutenant Bergstrom, Corporal Mossman and Private W. H. Smith.

After other routine business had been disposed of Captain McCarthy addressed the company and gave notice of his intention to resign from his office next week. He gave as his reason a lack of support by his men. When he entered the company he did so with the determination to work hard for the cause. But the men had gradually ceased to attend the drill meetings, until hardly a corporal's guard was out last Friday night.

This announcement was received with general regret. Expressions came from all parts of the room, urging Captain McCarthy to reconsider his decision. Finally, he agreed to do so on condition that they guarantee him a full front every drill night. He said he would command Company D as a top company or would have nothing to do with it at all.

Prior to this decision of Captain McCarthy, he had retired and Lieutenant Bergstrom had taken the chair. A list was started and all the members signed an obligation to show up three times per month until August 1st. A special committee to enlist new members was appointed to serve for one week.

Business over, the "High Jinks" began. Light refreshments and sandwiches were passed. The minstrels unsnaked their banjos, guitars and bones, and the fun began. An excellent musical and literary program was presented. Several officers of the regiment and others were present. The fun ended about 11 o'clock.

A LARGE INCREASE

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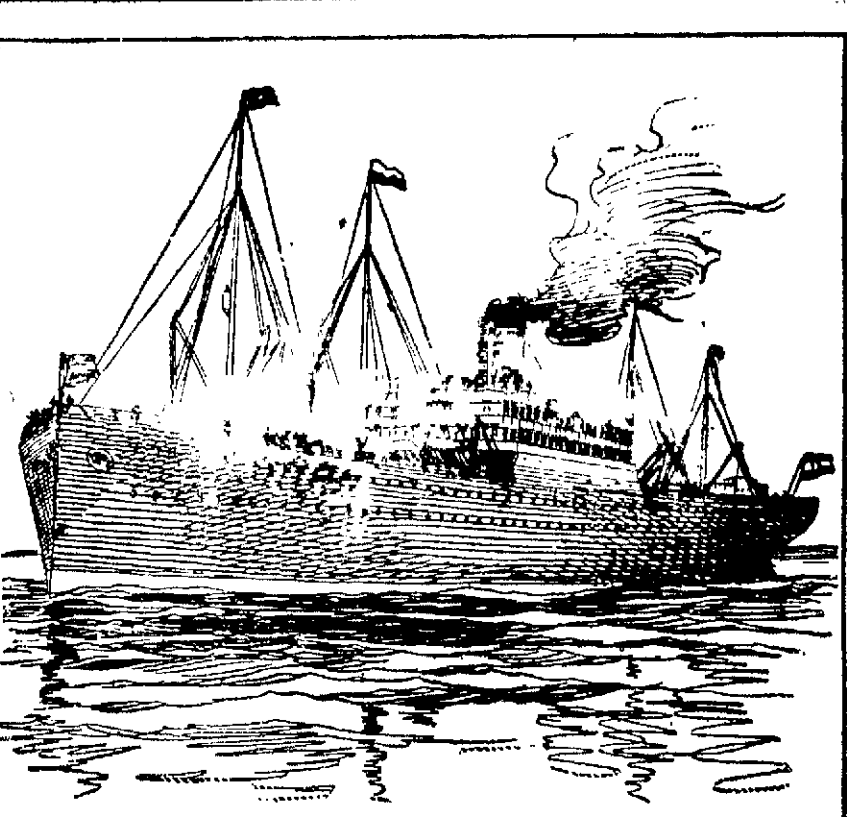
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THE GREAT SHIP PENNSYLVANIA. The Pennsylvania, the largest ship in the world, will soon commence running regular trips between New York and Hamburg. She was constructed in Belfast, is 600 feet long and but 80 feet shorter than the Great Eastern. She will carry 1200 passengers.

75 yards, so that the one chosen for Kakaoko is a happy medium.

The target will be the same as those used on the regular 200-yard rifle ranges, and the system of marking will be the same now in vogue at Kakaoko for rifle practice.

As to the object, the range is for benefit of those in the First Regiment who, through the nature of their respective offices, carry revolvers instead of rifles as weapons. In the past these men have had no practice, but now there will be every chance for them to develop accuracy in the use of the short-range implements of warfare.

The future may bring forth some interesting matches in revolver shooting, since there are men in town who are experts along that line.

THE POPULAR SCHEME.

Judge Hart Writes of the Rights Men Have to Opinions.

MR. EDITOR—In a recent leading article, one of your contemporaries gave expression to the following quotation touching the attitude taken by the New York Nation towards these Islands: The fact is that the Nation is intensely anti-annexationist. It does not know why. Those who control it * * * don't want to bother with their brothers and sisters who are supporting the glory and honor of their country in the distant ends of the earth. * * * A nation must stagnate or progress. May I, sir, say without offense to any that there are many who think the "honor and glory" of the United States, at the present time, are in no way connected with the question of the annexation of Hawaii. Your contemporary thinks the New York Nation does not know why it is anti-annexationist. "Quidquid recipitur, recipitur ad modum recipientis," and that the Nation has its own view of annexation, founded upon the same facts that either lead or misguide your contemporary, is not an improbable or extravagant supposition.

There are, I understand, persons in our own community who give expression to the view that, an American, cannot be opposed to the annexation of these Islands to the United States, and be a loyal citizen of that great country that has given to the world a Washington, a Lincoln and a Cleveland, and they deprecate any expression of opinion, either viva voce, or otherwise, by persons holding views opposed to their own.

If men are to be branded with ugly names for valuing and using liberty of opinion on the annexation question, what becomes of the principle for which men and women left the old world and landed on the rock-bound shores of New England's coast? Is not liberty of thought and the privilege of expressing the same in decent language that shall not offend by its coarseness, as great a boon now, as in those long passed days? Of a surety it is so, and in the name of common sense and justice to all, to citizens of the great, as well as of this small Republic, why should the use of such right be decried? For, in words of Milton, "Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"

The late Sir John Seeley, professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, says, in his lectures on the expansion of England: "In the United States we do indeed see a boundless dominion successfully guided under a democratic system. But the territory in this case, extensive though it be, is all compact and continuous, and the population, however large it may come to be, will still be in the main homogeneous. If the United States should come into possession of countries separated from her by the sea, and of different nationality, her position in the world would be at once essentially altered. * * * The supreme happiness for a country of course is to be self-contained, to have no need to inquire what other nations are doing. Very wisely did Washington advise his countrymen to retain this happiness as long as they could."

If, sir, any are attempted to argue that the material greatness of the United States necessitates the annexation of these islands and that the time has come when her sons must, ex necessitate, seek for the expansion of that "boundless dominion" whose shores are washed by two mighty oceans, or contemplating it may be the wondrous colonial experience of the mother country, consider it wise and patriotic to look the absorption of Hawaii, then, let them consider calmly and without passion the profound, striking, and almost phenomenal differences between the two countries.

nological or governmental differences, but to the very evident and patent fact of Great Britain being a small island with an ever increasing population, and that is, even now, more than three times as dense as that of China! and approaching not far from 400 per square mile! And what, sir, do we find the condition of affairs in the United States that her loyal and steady sons should seek in any way to extend her magnificent and commanding position. We find this: We find a noble and extensive continent in which could be planted forty Great Britains, and with a population of twenty only to the square mile! "Stagnation and progress" indeed; how can any, hint at the former, with such a vast and open field for the latter?

If, sir, as on another occasion I have said, the trials and triumphs of American civilization even now reverberate and echo round a world, what will be the condition of affairs when her rapidly increasing population shall have approximated more closely to that of Europe? In the food for thought here found is there no room to suppose that Washington, the great and good, would not have commended the action of the present chief magistrate of seventy odd millions of Americans, as wise, statesmanlike and prudent. The ethical questions involved are not here touched upon, neither shall I ask your further indulgence to speak of the material advantages that might accrue to this community from annexation. My object has been to endeavor to show that, it is compatible with being a good American citizen, to hold views adverse to the idea of the absorption of these Islands by the United States. May I also give expression to the thought that, Hawaiian citizens may also be right minded, even though unable to see the advantages of political union with the United States in the same light as those who so strenuously advocate and believe it to be, the ne plus ultra of all that may be hoped for of good for Hawaii.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES F. HART.
Walkiki, H. I., Jan. 30th, 1897.

ROBERTSON TALKS

Tells How the Myrtle Boat Club Grew.

Overcame All Opponents Over the Course—Won 22 Out of 27 Races in 14 Years.

On account of lack of space in yesterday morning's issue of the Advertiser, the full account of the proceedings of the Myrtle Boat Club smoker of Thursday evening could not be published. Mr. Alex. Robertson, as president of the evening, made an interesting address on the history of the club, which at the request of several of the newer members of the club, who desire to have as much information as possible about their organization, is published below:

"After wrestling with the knotty problems of formation of the Myrtle Boat Club, we set about to make a few rules for our government. Among other things we decided to elect officers every three months, arranged the matter of dues and decided to hold regular monthly meetings. For over a year we got along in this manner and then it became evident that we must have some fixed rules. A constitution was drawn up and adopted. Then we got a four-oared boat, the 'Red, White and Blue,' which we kept in the old warehouse of Dillingham & Co. When we wanted to take a spin we had to carry our boat down to the water, and when we had finished it was necessary for us to take it back again to the warehouse, no matter how tired we happened to be. Thus we plodded along for two or three months when we found it necessary to build a boat house. The situation minka of the Pacific Mail wharf, back of the coal piles was picked out and upon this we erected a rough 12x20 house, built out of rough lumber after plans drawn up by the accomplished architect Jas. L. Torbert. All the work was done by ourselves and of that fact we are proud. After the space of about one year we found the room altogether inadequate to our growing membership and so the present site was chosen and a two-story building four times as large as the first house was erected. In two years' time it was

found that further enlargement was necessary, so the front and side verandas were added. At this time we were beginning to get our new boats. The four-oared boat, the property of J. A. Cummins which was a rival of the 'Red, White and Blue,' was purchased.

"In 1884 the sliding seat boats came into use in the Islands. King Kalakaua got the first, but the Myrtles were not long in following suit. Charles Purdy of our club was sent to San Francisco to superintend the building of the 'Stranger,' which has brought us so many victories. In the regatta of November 16th, 1884, there were six crews entered, but we came out ahead. It will be remembered that the Honolulu crew was coached by a professional trainer from the coast.

"Boating became pretty lively just at that time. The King's crew and the Honolulu's were hustling along bound to win. In March of 1885 the Honolulu celebrated their first anniversary in a regatta. They put up three cups, two of which we won (applause).

"Just about that time the 'Eclipse' boat club was organized. This was a very energetic club, but did not last long. It was finally swallowed up by the Myrtle Boat Club which took members and property into itself.

"Then came the 'Penlans' or 'Kapalani Boat Club,' composed of big raw-boned Irishmen. They did not last long. In the regatta of 1884 they borrowed a boat from the King, but came in third, the Myrtles winning first place.

"The 'Knickerbocker' Club, formed of young Portuguese, was the next to appear on the scene, but they likewise did not last long. Our principal opponents were the Honolulu and the King's crews. The Honolulu made a great flourish, but I had the extreme pleasure of bidding in their trophy flag embroidered by some lady friend and presented to the club in its palmy days. The Healani was built on the ruins of the club. They are our principal and really only opponents.

"We have lived to see the organization and dissolution of several clubs. We have overcome them all and are still alive and at the head of the ladder.

"The history of the club shows that we have not had a peaceful existence, but with all that we have had enough spirit to keep us together and now we have done with disputes and will do all we can to uphold the honor of our colors. Of the 27 races which we have had in the space of 14 years we have won 22 (applause). But we must give the credit to the men who have gotten into the boats and pulled us to victory.

"The Myrtle Boat Club has always shown the proper spirit and has always come up to the line, no matter under what disadvantages, to take its medicine or to administer a dose to the other side."

The charter members of the Myrtle Boat Club are as follows: A. G. M. Robertson, Judge A. W. Carter, Marshal Brown, W. C. Parke, Wm. Love, Jas. L. Torbert and Dr. W. T. Monsarrat.

WONDERFUL SIGHTS.

The Veriscope Exhibition Surpasses Greatest Expectations.

The first exhibition of the veriscope in Honolulu at the Hawaiian Opera House was a satisfactory one to an audience much smaller than the character of the entertainment warranted. The cause of the smallness in attendance may be attributed to the fact that very few people really knew what the veriscope was.

The idea prevailed that the invention was a mere magic lantern exhibition. In this they were mistaken, for while it is in the nature of a stereopticon the subjects move as in a kinetoscope, the only difference being that in the exhibition last night the figures were life-size.

There were seven views in the collection, six of which were repeated in the last half of the exhibition. The first one was a familiar home scene, in which a father, mother and infant appeared. "A Watermelon Contest," "Arrival of the Empire State Express," "The Ferryboat Chicago Arriving at the Slip in New York," "The Great McKinley Parade," "The Spanish Bull Fight" and the "New York Fire Department on Active Duty."

Some of the views were presented rather better than others, presumably owing to the fact that this was the first night of the show here, and the machinery may not have been in good working order. The scenes presented were as realistic as if the audience had been looking through a mammoth glass window at the events taking place. There was everything but the sound of voices, and in the bull fight it required no stretch of the imagination for one to think the battle itself was taking place a few feet away. The scene was almost indescribable. The great fire scene was a wonderful sight, for everything in the picture was as it appears on such occasions in a large city, the very breathing of the horses could be noticed, as they stand facing the audience after the run to the scene of the fire.

Honolulu people may not again have an opportunity to witness this wonderful exhibition, and to those who did not go last night there can be only regrets.

A Native Cowhiding.

Perhaps the first cowhiding episode between Hawaiians on School street. A jealous native woman met a certain man on the corner of King and Liliha streets, and he, guessing her intentions, from the nervous fidgeting of a cowhide hanging at her side, started on a run up Liliha until he came to Schofi street. There the woman caught up with him, and then followed a scene in which the man took five minutes' cowhiding just as he might have taken a shower bath. He was chaffed and joked about while the cowhiding was going on, but either his utter helplessness or his guilty conscience made him deaf to all remarks. Sensational literature is evidently having its effect.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

THE Ahupuaa —OF— Mapulehu ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.) Extends 2 1/2 miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land. Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited. Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ, 1814-3m Pukoo, Molokai.

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Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

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Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

HAWAIIAN COTTON

Samples of Staple Grown in Honolulu.

Compares Favorably With the Best "Sea Island" of Southern United States.

The cotton brought to this office a few days ago by Mr. John Tracy, Pensacola street, is of the species which includes only that grown on the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and in a small district around the town of Jasper, in Northern Florida. It has been tried without success in all of the Gulf States, in Cuba, China and near the Black Sea, in Russia. While it is an exceptionally hardy cotton plant, for the proper development of its fineness of fiber and length of staple, the most favorable soil and climatic conditions are essential. The cotton itself is the finest in the world. It carries an average two-inch staple, and is as light, delicate and glossy as silk floss. On the Liverpool market all of it harvested in fine weather will grade middling fair, the highest for cotton; and it will bring in the same mart and elsewhere about twice the price per pound as is paid by the Japanese for the white short-staple cotton of Texas, which passes Honolulu in the hold of every Oriental steamer.

There are many species of cotton; and the species have themselves been divided and sub-divided under many different names. The tree cotton is indigenous to most tropical climes, and has been successfully introduced in all the Pacific groups. But as a cotton-producing plant it is, and must always be, a failure. It grows wild in these islands, in Fiji, Tahiti, Samoa and many other archipelagoes. As a seed producer it is, with cultivation, without equal. But the lint output will not run above 1 to 10, or in a ratio of 1 to 5 with the sea island species. The short cotton is the cotton of commerce—and there are a hundred different kinds of it, all differing in minor points, but in the main being the same. In the Southern States the upland short staple product is the most common. The effort everywhere is to improve the staple without reducing the yield. Gibb's silk cotton, Zell's "cluster" and many other subdivisions of the same species have been successfully introduced on the land away from the sea. Of all, however, the sea island product stands supreme as a producer and in fineness. Its territory is so limited that the demand for it has always been far in excess of the supply.

It comes now in the way of a discovery that this latter species of cotton will flourish in the Hawaiian Islands—not alone flourish, but will outstrip in production what it has done on the sea islands, where it is most cultivated. A gentleman of Honolulu, who has made a life study of the plant, imported about a year ago a quantity of sea island cotton seed for experimental purposes. The planting of September 1, 1896, is perhaps the most interesting, for the reason that the experiment was subjected to natural conditions only, without the employment of irrigation or any unusual amount of cultivation. From prior experiments the wonderful adaptability of the soil was clearly demonstrated. The tendency of the plant was to shoot rapidly upward, as in the case in rich lowlands of the sea islands, "going to wood" in place of to lateral branches and fruit. To meet this, when the plants of the September experiment reached a height of about two feet, the tops were clipped off. The result? At once limbs started out on every side. Each one was covered with forms, which, in the course of a few days, bloomed out and bolls were formed. The spreading process continued until, at the end of four months, the plants covered an area of about six feet each. Today the cotton is opening and is being picked. At the same time the plants are growing, blooming and producing. There is nothing in the soil nor the climate to stay this process. In the South frost and cold weather check production and harden the stalk, so that, if it lives, it will not thrive the following season. Here the plant will live uninterrupted and flourish for years. The crop will also be perennial. Harvesting may continue through the entire year, as against three months, at best, in the South. With an equal continuous production, what must be the comparative yield here with a never-ending harvest? Certainly not less than four times as great. The producer of sea island cotton in the South considers his business profitable and his investment a good one. Many men have made and still are making their fortunes out of it. They do it, too, on a bale to the acre. The smallest calculation that can be made from all experiments, bases the yield for Hawaii upon at least four bales to the acre in average soil without artificial fertilization.

Of course, the texture of cotton will deteriorate if the plant is not renewed in a certain time. The fault with the Tracy specimen, referred to above, is that the plant from which it was picked has passed its age of usefulness, and was renewed, originally, from old seed. The fiber is long and strong, and would make the best thread in the world; but the fineness, which establishes its commercial value, has been sacrificed to the ravages of time upon the tree. Just how long the tree will continue to produce a perfect staple is a matter yet to be proved by experience. But, from general circumstances, it is safe to suppose that the cotton would not become seriously affected in less than two years. An experiment of pruning, as practiced with coffee, is being made, and, it is believed, will establish another proposition: That the fiber can be preserved on the mother tree for an indefinite period. This would insure that Hawaii has in cotton an industry more profitable and satisfactory than any yet developed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of E. G. V. Troussseau vs. Bruce Cartwright, executors of the estate of the late Dr. George P. Troussseau, the plaintiffs has remitted from the last judgment, the sum of 5,000 francs, and interest thereon from January 1, 1894, the same being covered by a former judgment rendered in said cause by Magoon, J., on the 7th of January, 1896.

In the Circuit Court yesterday morning Judge Perry sentenced Akoni, the Molokai distiller, to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of three months and to pay a fine of \$300. Akoni was convicted by a native jury late Wednesday. E. P. Dole and Marshal Brown, for prosecution; S. K. Kane, for defendant.

Albert K. and Alexander Nawahi, sons of the late Joseph K. Nawahi, minors, have petitioned for the appointment of their mother, Emma A. Nawahi, as guardian of certain property interests.

Moepono, the famous Manoa distiller of Kokehau, was sentenced by Judge Carter yesterday to be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of five months and to pay a fine of \$100. Dole, for prosecution; J. K. Kaula, for defendant.

D. Luualalei was before a native jury yesterday on the charge of larceny in the second degree, and was acquitted by a vote of 9 to 3. The Court ordered the clerk to poll the jury, which was done, with the following result: Not guilty—R. H. Baker, Wm. Ringer, H. Kaaha, John Edwards, H. Kahalewai, W. H. Tell, H. E. Cook, Charles Mahoe and J. K. Kamealoha. Guilty—E. S. Holt, John Wallace and M. K. Keohokaloie. Thereupon the defendant was discharged. Dole, for prosecution; Kaula, for defendant. In the Houghtaling case on Thursday the prosecuting attorney asked that the jury be polled, but the Court declined. That verdict was also 9 to 3. The polling yesterday was by first order of the Court. The Judge discharged this jury from further attendance at this term.

Saturday morning, in the Circuit Court, Judge Carter ordered the contempt case of W. W. Dimond vs. Carrie H. Dimond dismissed, on the ground that "the allegations were not supported by the evidence."

In the Troussseau case, exceptions from the Circuit Judge, the Supreme Court has filed a decision overruling the 20 exceptions noted. This leaves the case in precisely the position it was upon the filing of Judge Carter's decision in favor of plaintiff in October last.

In the matter of the application of Tai Kee for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the Minister of Interior, Judge Perry signed a decision Saturday morning, dismissing the petition with costs. The Minister of Interior had declined, on account of petitions from the residents of the neighborhood against it, to issue to petitioner a license for a lodging house license at the corner of Pensacola and Beretania streets. The meat of the decision is that "the respondent is vested by law with discretionary power in the matter of the issuance of lodging house licenses." Humphreys, for petitioner; W. O. Smith, for respondent.

Malakiele has entered suit against Anton Cropp, manager of Koloa Sugar Company, for malicious prosecution, and claims \$1,500 damages. It is alleged that defendant prosecuted complainant through two courts on the charge of drunkenness, a charge which could not be sustained, and of which he was acquitted before the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit. G. A. Davis, for prosecution.

In the matter of John T. Baker vs. Young Hee et al., Charles Copp, guardian of Edward, Mary, Adam and Charles A. Baker, minors, and George Copp, husband of Louisa B. Copp, have consented to a public sale of the lands involved in the cause, as being the only equitable means of partition.

Ah Wong, assault with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced by Judge Perry yesterday to imprisonment at hard labor for five years and to pay a fine of \$100.

Beautiful Work.

The management of the Hawaiian Opera House has lately had printed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company a hand book of the theatre giving to theatrical managers abroad all the information regarding this handsome place of amusement and the town. The book is of heavy plate paper and has 14 pages with half tone illustrations. The box plan is a reduction from a drawing by Viggo Jacobsen. The cover to the book is made of light tinted fibre paper fastened with heavy silk cord.

Manager D. Center.

David Center is now manager of Waianae plantation. The contract was signed Saturday morning. It was stated in the Advertiser a few days ago that Mr. Center would likely accept the place. The new manager will go to Maui tomorrow to bring his family over. They will reside at Waianae.

The new manager, in company with Messrs. H. A. Widemann, J. Dowsett, Richard Gilliland, Dr. Miner and two or three of the employees went over the whole of Waianae plantation on a special car Sunday.

Small Artesian Well.

A strong vein of water was struck by the workmen Saturday while they were digging for a vault in the rear of the new Emmeluth block. Water bubbled up like an artesian flow. An engine was employed all of Saturday and a part of Sunday to pump the place dry. At last the flow was checked. It was evidently a vein from water stored between strata of rock.

CUELHO'S TROUBLE

In Jail for Embezzling Station House Funds.

Says He Loaned Money to Station House Employees—Went Back on Him.

Wm. J. Cuelho, clerk of the District Court, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of embezzlement.

The warrant, which is sworn to by Marshal Brown, charges Cuelho with misappropriating the sum of \$150, District Court funds. The total shortage will approach the sum of \$1,000.

The case produced a profound sensation in police circles and about town. Mr. Cuelho is well known and is quite popular. He has been a leader in many benevolent enterprises among his own people, and is a vocalist of merit. At



WM. J. CUELHO.

the time of his arrest he was one of the secretaries of the Young Hawaiians' Institute, and leader of the glee club, which has so ably assisted the band in recent concerts.

Mr. Cuelho was seen in his cell last night, and said: "The charges against me are true, and I will make no fight. I used the money and am willing to take the consequences. My shortage will not reach \$1,000, but will exceed \$500. I do not know exactly what it will be."

"Men in the station house are largely responsible for my downfall. Friends have done it. They would come to me to borrow, and I had not the heart to refuse them. I used my own money as long as it lasted, and then gave them Government funds which were in my charge, trusting to them to return it. Of course, this was wrong: I realize it now and if my friends had kept their promises, I would now be all right."

"How long? Well, I have been using the court's funds for several months, perhaps six months. During that time I replaced some that I had used, but continued drawing in the meantime. I began to see the hole threatening me, and closed in on my expenses. I cut off my own personal expenditure and deprived my family of many things they absolutely needed. My wife will substantiate this."

Mr. Cuelho evinced considerable feeling while making this statement, and seemed satisfied that his mistake was one of the head and not of the heart. He expressed himself as resigned to a fate on the reef, and said he would meet his punishment like a man. "My father lived and died for his friends," said he, "and I am getting the same road. Tell my friends that I have made mistakes, but have not been dishonest."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rev. S. E. Bishop passed the 70th mile stone of his life's journey last Sunday.

The Kinau will take away at least ten tourists for the Volcano Friday morning.

Cool goods for warm weather is the topic of the Hawaiian Hardware Company's ad this week.

John D. Holt resigned from the Postal Savings Bank yesterday morning. His place has not been filled yet.

The U. S. S. Alert, Hanford command, will leave for Lahaina next Monday to do some target shooting.

W. W. Dimond's sailboat broke from her moorings sometime Sunday night, and is supposed to have drifted out to sea.

Before leaving Honolulu Col. McLean was presented by Professor Berger with a book containing all the songs written by the bandmaster.

The Stanford University Glee and Mandolin Club will be here in May or June and will appear at the Opera House under the management of R. L. Scott.

Malt Nutrine is an excellent tonic. The Hollister Drug Company have a surprise in store for the public today. Read their advertisement for particulars.

Gen. J. H. S. Algar of the British Chief Engineer G. F. Burnage of the United States Navy were through passengers on the Ocotie.

The Austin brothers will leave by the Mauna Loa this morning for a visit of two weeks to Hawaii. Nothing will be done in the matter of estate questions now pending until their return.

A letter from California states that the Pacific Coast opposition to annexation of six months to a year ago is rapidly disappearing. The best sugar industry in the West is making no fight.

News comes from Kauhau, Hawaii, of the tragic death of a Portuguese woman near that place Wednesday afternoon. She was fishing from the rocks at Kauhau, fell off into the water and was devoured by sharks. An upper and a lower limb was all that could be found of her when a search was made about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WHAT A VERISCOPE COSTS.

Films at \$20 a Yard Will Photograph the Big Fight.

The Veriscope Company has made arrangements with the promoters of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight to photograph the encounter from beginning to end. The cost of the undertaking will be about \$10,000, as the combination asked \$15,000 for the privilege, and the balance will be used in getting a special bill through the Nevada Legislature to allow the fight.

Besides this, there is the expense of the material on which the photographs are taken. The great bull fight, which is shown by Mr. Clifford in Honolulu cost the company \$20,000, for it contains thousands of photographs, and the film would extend from King street to the Opera House, and it costs \$22 per yard. Besides this cost, there was the expense of sending men to Madrid, Spain, to make the views. Mr. Clifford will give exhibitions at Y. M. C. A. hall tonight.

BORN.

BALLENTYNE.—In this city, on the morning of the 5th instant, to the wife of Mr. C. G. Ballentyne, Business Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., a daughter.

MARRIED.

ERICKSEN-THOMAS.—In Honolulu, on the evening of Feb. 4th, 1897, Rose A. Thomas of Victoria, B. C., to Godberg Ericksen of this city.

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

—IS—

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin,

IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR \$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

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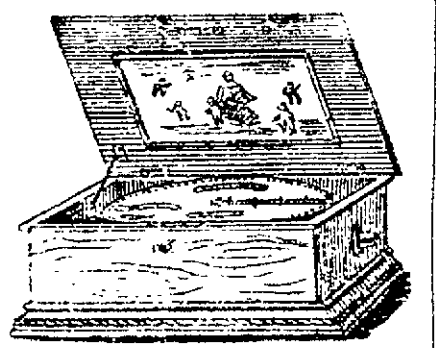
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Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here:

UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOIKAI, Secretary.

Wailuku, Maui, January 16, 1897. 1891-3w

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

A Christian Worker.

J. R. Mott, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, and a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who arrived with his wife last week, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Nuuanu. Mr. Mott will remain here about a fortnight, and may possibly visit one of the other islands. He has made no arrangements, as yet, for addressing any of the congregations here, but it is probable he will give some short talks in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. He is a fluent speaker, and commands the attention of his audiences wherever he speaks.

Max Eckart who for a long time was a jeweler in this city and who is now doing the same work in Wailuku, Maui, came down Sunday to take his son back with him.

SALE OF Valuable Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Auction Rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

On Saturday, Feb. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the following described real estate situate in Kaluaopalea, Kalihi, Kona, Oahu, comprising 2 Lots as follows.

1. L. C. A. 1214, Kaua, Lot 1. Beginning at a marked rock in the stone wall at the North-west corner of L. C. A. 1237, Kalae Lot 2 at a point from which the Kahauiki Irig. Sta. is N 3 49 E true 50 feet, and running S 25 deg. 0 min. E true, 132 feet along L. C. A. 1237, Kalae Lot 2, S 51 deg 0 min. W true 33 feet along the same, S 44 deg. 0 min. E true 75.2 feet along the same, S 32 deg. 0 min. W true 33 feet along L. C. A. 1218 Kahanalua, Lot 2, N 37 deg. 0 min. W true 226.5 feet along L. C. A. 2375 Kaimi, N 60 deg. 20 min. E true 82.5 feet along Gov't Land to initial point and including an area of 235,1000 of an acre.

2. Part of L. C. A. 1214 Kaua, Lot 2 Beginning at a marked stone at the North corner of Grant 3271 R. Regis Lot 17 at a point from which the Hauiki Irig. Sta. is N 7 deg. 26 min. E true 685 feet and running, S 57 deg. 10 min. W true 61 feet along Grant 3271 R. Regis, Lot 17, S 49 deg. 30 min. E true 122 feet along the same, S 49 deg. 30 min. W true 106.6 feet along L. C. A. 1251 Kinopu, Lot 1, S 33 deg. 50 min. E true 120.1 feet along the same, S 52 deg. 10 min W true 86 feet along Grant 3286 Mahoe, N 37 deg. 40 min. W true 31.7 feet along L. C. A. 2596 Paio no Mahue, S 61 deg. 10 min W true 79.2 feet along the same, N 37 deg. 40 min. true 118.1 feet along the same and L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 65 deg. 50 min. E true 88.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 25 deg. 40 min W true 37.6 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 58 deg. 0 min. E true 54.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 43 deg 30 min. W true 64 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 37 deg. 30 min. E true 32.5 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 47 deg. 40 min. W true 126.7 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 154.5 feet along Government Land, N 52 deg. 20 min E true 30 feet along that portion of this Lot sold to Pakalan, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 84 feet along the same, N 52 deg. 20 min. E true 72 feet along old stone wall by Government Land, S 26 deg. 0 min. E true 270 feet along Government Land, S 32 deg. 30 min. W true 35.3 feet along L. C. A. 2375 Kauni, S 43 deg. 30 min. E true 114 feet along the same to initial point and including an area of 72-1000 acres making the total area of the two lots 2 23,100 acres.

Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin. Conveyance at expense of purchaser. J. S. EMERSON, Commissioner.

1830-6T

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

LEWIS & CO.

It's in the country districts in Canton, or any other state in fact, where the best homemade cakes are made. The city girls don't have time to learn much more than the two-step, or bran-toss—their country cousins make the cake.

Laver cake, when the sugar is 100 and the laving is right, is used by the best of the angels above or on earth. Truly some good housewife has found that whipped Maple Cream makes a delicious between-layer preparation, and a marmalade factor has taken it up. We have tried it-pond tins and can recommend it.

Makakake is the peculiar name for a conglomeration of wheat, oats, corn and rye, for pancakes or muffins. It is peculiar because it is real'y good.

Another thing we sell is genuine York State Apple Butter, in 2 and 5-pound tins. Standard Crackers, fifty varieties in 2-pound tin boxes: Baked Beans, with or without tomato sauce: Spiced Onions. In quart bottles: Apetit Sils, Lunch Paté, Brabant Sardellens, Clam Bouillon, in bottles or tins: Extra Boneless Ham, in 1-pound tins; New York Sage Cheese: Concentrated Tomatoes, and the best Hams in the world.

Orders from the other islands promptly executed and shipped.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday ...Feb. 12; Friday ...July 36
Tuesday ...Feb. 23; Tuesday ...Aug. 16
*Friday ...Mar. 5; Friday ...Aug. 26
Tuesday ...Mar. 16; Tuesday ...Aug. 31
Friday ...Mar. 26; *Friday ...Sep. 16
*Tuesday ...Apr. 6; Tuesday ...Sep. 21
Friday ...Apr. 16; Friday ...Oct. 1
Tuesday ...Apr. 27; *Tuesday ...Oct. 12
*Friday ...May 7; Friday ...Oct. 22
Tuesday ...May 18; Tuesday ...Nov. 2
Friday ...May 28; *Friday ...Nov. 12
*Tuesday ...June 8; Tuesday ...Nov. 23
Friday ...June 18; Friday ...Dec. 3
Tuesday ...June 29; *Tuesday ...Dec. 14
*Friday ...July 9; Thursday ...Dec. 28
Tuesday ...July 20

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makana, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ...Feb. 9; Tuesday ...July 27
Friday ...Feb. 19; Friday ...Aug. 6
Tuesday ...Mar. 2; Tuesday ...Aug. 17
Friday ...Mar. 12; Friday ...Aug. 27
Tuesday ...Mar. 23; Tuesday ...Sep. 7
Friday ...Apr. 2; Friday ...Sep. 17
Tuesday ...Apr. 13; Tuesday ...Sep. 28
Friday ...Apr. 23; Friday ...Oct. 8
Tuesday ...May 4; Tuesday ...Oct. 19
Friday ...May 14; Friday ...Oct. 29
Tuesday ...May 25; Tuesday ...Nov. 9
Friday ...June 4; Friday ...Nov. 19
Tuesday ...June 15; Tuesday ...Nov. 30
Friday ...June 25; Friday ...Dec. 10
Tuesday ...July 6; Tuesday ...Dec. 21
Friday ...July 16; Friday ...Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Maunaloa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing. This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. E. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Isolan", McClure, master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about January 15th, 1

ON SUNDAY LABOR

Attorney-General Smith Explains Recent Order.

For Benefit of Laboring Men—Sunday Was Made for Man.

Criticism having been made in regard to the order forbidding the loading and discharging of steamships on Sunday, the Attorney General was seen yesterday and asked the reason for the promulgation for such an order at this time. Mr. Smith said in reply to a question:

"The object is to prevent all unnecessary work on Sunday. After reasonable notice the steamship companies can arrange their timetables so that no steamer need be delayed in port. In fact, the Oceanic Steamship Company received such a notice a year ago, and has, ever since, arranged so that it has not been necessary for any of its steamers to work cargo on Sunday. Before that time the Australia had on some occasions loaded and discharged on that day.

"Whenever any one of the large steamships is in port a great amount of work has to be performed, and in as brief time as possible. This entails more than ordinary labor upon merchants, clerks, customs and health officers and laborers. With the exception, possibly of some of the wharf laborers, every one concerned would much prefer not to be obliged to perform this work on Sunday. After working hard all week it is a severe tax to have to keep at it (and even more severely) on Sunday. So, if the timetables can be arranged that there will be no occasion for the Sunday work, why should it be required? Believing that there was no real difficulty in the way of so arranging the timetables, the Executive Council decided that notice should be given to the agents of the established steamship lines, both foreign and domestic.

"The order will be enforced in a reasonable manner, and does not apply to cases of distress or such vessels as call for the performance of necessary work.

"The law requiring the cessation of work on Sunday is in the interests of the workmen, be they merchants, clerks or laborers, and, when reasonably enforced, is for their protection and for the benefit of society.

"I noticed when I was in New Zealand," continued Mr. Smith, "that the conditions are almost socialistic in this respect: the laboring man insists that he shall have Sunday as a day of rest, that it was made for man, and man shall use it as he pleases, not as his employer wishes. Then the Government provides for a half holiday in the week, not necessarily on Saturday, but on a day beside Sunday most convenient to the interests. Some lines of business close up on Wednesday, others on Friday or Saturday, and so on. The street cars do not run until 1:30 p. m. on Sunday in Auckland, and it is impossible to get a cigar on that day. This gives everyone an opportunity to attend church, if they wish, but it is not forced upon them any more than it is here. In the afternoon the men enjoy themselves at the park, where there is a public concert, such as we have at Makiki Island.

"I do not believe that the clerks in Honolulu work on Sunday because they wish it, but because their employers insist upon it. The order just issued is said by some to be the result of a sudden rush of religious ideas to the heads of the members of the Executive Council, but this is not the case. Sunday is the day generally recognized throughout the world as a day of rest, and the members of the Executive Council will see that the men in Honolulu get it as far as possible.

POLICE INSPECTION.

A Fine Showing Before Marshal Brown and Others Yesterday.

A rigid inspection of both the mounted and foot police by Marshal Brown was held, as previously announced, in the police station yard Sunday morning, and lasted from 9:30 a. m. until 12:40 p. m., there being present besides Marshal Brown Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Deputy Sheriff Conroy of Kauai, E. N. Hitchcock and others.

The police inspection in the regular uniform first, then came full dress, and, lastly, mountaineer costume. Uniforms and firearms were carefully inspected. The drill was one of the finest things in its line that has ever been seen on the Islands.

At the end of the inspection Marshal Brown presented the police medal to Lieutenant Chamberlain, the winner in the recent three-months' school. In the remarks before presentation, the Marshal called attention to the fact that the medal did not represent the winner as champion of the police since the shoot was only among a limited number of that body. He wished the officers to understand, however, that in the near future he intended putting up a medal for the police championship in closing his remarks, the Marshal admonished his men to keep up the work of shooting, and to be the very best that in them lay, taking care at all times to keep away from the element of amusement. Defeat had come, and, probably, would come again, and he was preventive to better work.

During the progress of the inspection photographs were taken by Charles Rhodes and at the close one of Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Captain Pyle. The pictures, taken by Lieutenant Pyle, were taken by Charles Rhodes and Lieutenant Pyle.

wards in a group, and another of Hack Inspector Sam Macy and Clerk George Sea were taken. Throughout the inspection was a success, and the fine showing made must necessarily be of great satisfaction to those at the head of the police department and to the police department as a whole.

WITH THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Mr. Peck Addresses a Strong Sermon to Christians.

At the Methodist Church yesterday morning Rev. H. W. Peck preached from the text: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon."—L. v. 7. This was the second sermon on the same text. It was addressed specially to Christians.

The preacher said: "Anything evil in thought or practice, any deviation from moral or divine law, is an appropriate definition for the word 'wicked.' Any pastor who preaches other than the Lord, Jesus Christ, or deviates from what God would have him preach, needs to repent. Any pastor who does not lovingly reprove wrong; or going into the homes of his congregation, does not speak of the soul's salvation, neglects his duty and needs to repent.

"Christian superintendents and teachers, who do not pray and work for the salvation of the children in their charge, neglects duty. Presidents of the Epworth League and class leaders who work simply in a perfunctory manner, need the help of the Holy Spirit and their hearts turned in the right way. Members who work so hard in the week that they cannot attend to their duties to God, they rob God of His rights. 'Ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your bodies and spirits, which are His.' Any member who spends \$5 for selfish ends and gives 5 cents to the church is robbing God.

"Anyone whose place is vacant in prayer-meeting when he might be there robs both himself and God. Any Christian having ill-will in his heart needs to repent. He who goes to church for curiosity, or to further selfish interests is guilty of hypocrisy, and the sin of Ananias and Sapphira. Sins of omission are as great as sins of commission, and often more frequent. God says: 'Turn from such way and thoughts, and I will have mercy upon you. Man will not always forgive us when we seek it; God always forgives when we seek it in the right way. Not only will He forgive, but He will abundantly pardon.'

At evening the preacher entertained his audience with the first talk on the new Testament series of illustration of the life of Christ.

Rev. Douglas P. Birnie had large audiences at both services in Central Union Church yesterday. The Christian Church was also well filled at both services. The ordinance of baptism was administered after the evening sermon at the latter church.

HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT.

Immense Success and Efforts of Pupils Appreciated.

The concert given Saturday night by the pupils of the High School, under the direction of J. Lightfoot, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, was a genuine success, from both an artistic and financial standpoint. The decorations of the room were elaborate and artistic, and consisted of flowers and ferns and Hawaiian, American and English flags, the monogram and colors of the school being grouped prominently before them.

The hall was crowded, and the audience was abundantly pleased with the rendering of Sir Michael Costa's celebrated "Dream and Serenade," a composition arranged for adults, but pleasingly given by the pupils. Their voices were sweet and harmonious, and their deportment most excellent. There were single pieces by well known local people, which added much to the pleasure of the evening. The Choral Society, assisted by various ladies and gentlemen, was a pronounced success.

A solo by Miss Kate McGrew, with violin obligato by Professor Yandley, and a solo by the latter, received well-merited applause. Miss Kulumanu Ward was also encored, after her beautiful solo. Mr. Maunaloa, a member of the Central Union Church choir, also sang very pleasantly. Miss Stella Love made a tremendous hit in her recitation and was obliged to respond to an encore.

The receipts were more than sufficient to cover the expense of putting electric lights in the school.

AT PALAMA CHAPEL.

Pleasant Entertainment Given Saturday Night.

Palama Chapel was crowded to the doors with the people of the neighborhood last Saturday evening. It was the occasion of another entertainment which has been held there every month. The program was an informal and a unique one.

Miss Love opened with a piano solo which was excellently rendered and well received. Miss Montague Turner, came next, she sat at her best and succeeded at once in capturing the attention of the audience. She sang several more times, and she sang on in different parts of the program. A solo by Miss Love, which was excellently rendered and well received. Miss Montague Turner, came next, she sat at her best and succeeded at once in capturing the attention of the audience. She sang several more times, and she sang on in different parts of the program.

sioner of Agriculture came next; and in his own inimitable way intensely interested the audience by his sleight-of-hand performances.

Then the gramophone, under the direction of Mr. Bluxome, scratched off the latest songs and music in good style. The people listened to the marine band of Washington, and the famous singers in America in their dialect and other songs. Mr. Ed. Farmer read a poem with good elocutionary effect.

The entertainment closed with Mrs. Turner singing the "Old Folks at Home." The audience taking the chorus.

The entertainment was a most enjoyable affair and a rare treat. All pronounced it a decided success.

These series of entertainments, at the Chapel are becoming quite popular.

TORTURED A RAT.

Sunday Afternoon Pastime of Two Nuuanu Avenue Chinamen.

Yesterday afternoon while Lieut. Kekai and Special Cordes were walking along on Nuuanu avenue, they heard the laughter of some Chinamen in a back alley and, stimulated by curiosity and the peculiar note of the laughter, they went back to the source and there found two Mongolians before a dirty cage in which were contained a white and black rat. Their interest seemed to be centered on the latter and when the officers drew near they saw that one of the Chinamen was holding a heavy piece of wire which had been thrust through one of the front legs of the rat and bent so as to prevent its getting out. This was being jerked at intervals and as the animal squealed, the tormentors laughed. They did not continue their Sunday afternoon pastime very long for the police officers took them down to the station house with their rats. They gave the names of Wai On and Wa Hop.

It is understood that this habit of torturing rats is quite common among the Chinese here, the suffering of the poor animals giving them great satisfaction. Other arrests will probably follow in the wake of those of yesterday afternoon for the police will now be on the lookout for such people.

Will Return Here.

Dr. T. T. French and wife, the latter so well known in Honolulu as Miss Phenie King, will soon return to this place for an indefinite stay. This move will be made on account of the protracted illness of Mrs. French. She has for some time been under the care of leading physicians at Boston. The projected trip to Scotland, where Dr. French was to take a special post-graduate medical course, was abandoned because of the effect of the Atlantic Coast atmosphere upon Mrs. French.

From the "Rubaiyat."

Frank Unger of the Gillig party, whose versatility is so well known, has recently had bound in the bindery of the Hawaiian Gazette Company a number of parchment sheets about 2x10, into the form of a book. On the cover, also of parchment, but stiffened by cardboard, are the words: "Songs from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," beautifully done in water colors, with a tinted background. On each of the sheets is a verse printed in fancy letters with India ink, and delicately tinted with water colors.

Hawaiian Hagey Institute.

The shareholders of the Hawaiian Hagey Institute met in the office of Charles M. Cooke in the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company rooms yesterday afternoon, and chose the following officers: Alexander Young, president; W. R. Castie, vice president; J. A. Magoon, treasurer; A. V. Gear, secretary, and L. C. Able, auditor.

The institute is to be incorporated at once, the capitalization to be \$25,000.

Arrested for Perjury.

Moses Kabelekula, one of the witnesses for the defence in the case of Moepono for selling spirituous liquor without a license, was arrested yesterday for perjury. He was questioned by David Kaapa, but refused to change his story, although two other witnesses on the same side had changed theirs. Uihama, another witness in the same case, was arrested later on the same charge.

Street Widening.

The claims for damages for street widening, between Hotel and King, on Fort Street, have been practically settled between the property owners and the Government. Mr. Campbell's claim has been satisfied. Mr. Douglas will be offered a strip in the rear of his lot in lieu of that taken from the front. The department is now at work on the claims between Hotel and Reigania, on the same street.

Why Discriminate?

A taxpayer I do not believe this is a matter in which politics should figure in anyway. The Government, in its efforts from builders who are not to be considered as political objects, all being borne equally, he is under to be awarded the lowest bid.

I have not heard any complaints against any work done by me or yet.

under Government contract or by private agreement and I submit that my tender for constructing the Central Fire Station should have received some consideration when the lower bids were passed over and it is a strange coincidence that the four lowest bids refused by the Government were from men whom the Government believed inimical to its cause in 1895. I submit that this is a matter which affects the purses of the taxpayers of the islands, and the political opinions of the respective bidders should not be taken into consideration in awarding contracts for public work.

What reasons can be given by the Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Rowell, for ignoring the four lower bids?

FRED HARRISON,
Contractor and Builder.

Loosed the Horses.

A practical joker caused a lot of trouble at Sans Souci last night. There was a dinner party at the resort, and four or five buggies were tied up on the grounds. The miscreant unloosed all the horses, and several of them ran away. One vehicle was smashed to pieces at the entrance, and the party using it had to borrow another to help him and the others back to town. This is the third time this trick has been committed lately at Sans Souci.

Liquor to Minors.

Nakashima, one of the men working in S. Ozaki's liquor store, was arrested yesterday afternoon for selling liquor to a minor. A small native boy was seen by Detective Kaapa to run out of the store in question with a small demijohn. The man admitted selling the liquor to him, but said he did not know there was a law against selling liquor to minors.

Vice Consul Benton.

The Roman Herald, Rome, Italy, says: "Mr. Hale P. Benton, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the Hawaiian Republic, has been elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Rome. Mr. Benton has interested himself in work of this character for a long time in Rome, and his new position will enable him to do much good."

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 21.—The building of the Moana, intended for the San Francisco trade, is being pushed forward vigorously in order that she may take up the running in June next. Capt. W. C. Sinclair will bring her out, and hand her over to Capt. M. Carey of the Monowai, Captain Sinclair taking the Monowai, which will return to the inter-colonial trade.

A French savant says that many perfumes aid health by destroying disease microbes. Thyme, lemon, mint, lavender, eucalyptus and other scents prove very useful.

Indigestion Loss of Strength And Appetite.

The testimony of Mr. R. Dennis, Adelaide, South Australia, who was cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of many thousands of others. He writes:

"It is with very much pleasure that I testify to the great benefit I received from using your wonderful blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for years from indigestion, loss of strength and appetite, and constipation. My whole system seemed to be thoroughly out of order. A friend finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice, though feeling discouraged at the fruitless results of other treatment, and I am thankful to state that a few bottles completely cured me."

The medicine that has cured others will cure you.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

ONE BOX OF CLARK'S B-L PILLS

It is wonderful to cure all discharges from the urinary organs, or other ailments acquired or contracted, and, in fact, all pains in the back, or any other part of the body, or any other ailment, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

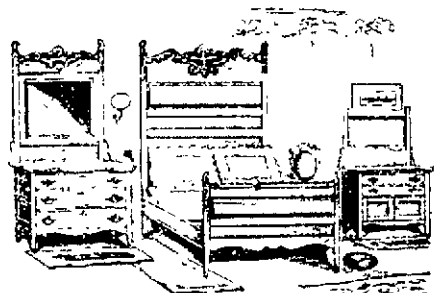
WE ARE SELLING

Lace Curtains

and Comforters.

They are not articles that go together usually, but they are seasonable goods and our prices are away below what people generally pay for such things. Our stock of

FURNITURE



LATEST MODELS

is larger and better than ever, though you cannot see it all on one floor.

Flemish Chairs

and Art Furniture

for parlors and libraries, command notice from everyone.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

It's Different

Now that the cold weather has passed and the thermometer in the ascendancy. This warm, sultry weather allows us to bring before the public our

ICE CHESTS.

We had sold out all our stock of Ice Chests, but have just received a new lot ex "Australia," in 4 sizes, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These Chests are Charcoal-lined, which lining is better than the "mineral wool," which latter term is merely a catch-word; for it is a well-known fact that ice lasts longer and keeps better in a Charcoal-lined Chest than in any other. In connection we will mention our

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS

Which we keep in 5 sizes, and have lately been reduced in price to meet the requirements of the times. Our handsomely painted, Agate-lined

Water Coolers

Are just the thing for Hotels, Steamers, Restaurants, Offices, etc.; and while we are on the subject of water we wish to draw attention to our

"Gate City" Stone Filters,

Which we consider the best Filter in the market. They are made from Earthenware, but we will have a model of one of them made from glass, on exhibition in our windows in a few days. Interest yourself in watching its workings, as the health of yourself and your family may perhaps be jeopardized by impure water.

Pay attention to your health—your own and your families and "May you all live long and prosper."

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

(Limited) Agents.

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 4481-3m 1820-3m

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

23 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

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FROM MAUI SHORE

New Ice Machine for the Maui Folks.

Ship George Stetson Arrives From San Francisco—Two Other Vessels Arrive.

MAUI, Feb. 6.—The Bailey & Wadsworth ice works at Kahului are now in full operation manufacturing one ton of ice every twenty-four hours. The company delivers orders to residents of Wailuku, Spreckelsville, Paia, Haiku, etc., at reasonable rates. W. S. Terry, one of the principals of the Hilo Boarding School, after placing in position and running successfully an ice machine, coffee pulper, poi machine, etc., at the boarding school, has recently come to Maui and assisted Messrs. Bailey and Wadsworth with their ice manufacturing apparatus. He returned to Hawaii by the last Kinau.

"Konohi" on Maui has been celebrated with the usual enthusiasm by Chinese residents. Monday the 1st, foreigners were received. Tuesday was the day of big dinners among themselves at Spreckelsville and other places. Thursday the last of the four great days, saw the end of the fun and the end of the noise caused by exploding paper bombs.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. David Center will soon become residents of Wailanae, Oahu.

During the week Mr. McKenzie of Bishop & Co. has been a guest of J. W. Colville of Paia. He is in company with Mr. Reavis of Lahaina, visited Haleakala during Wednesday, the 3d. They report "Craigielea" as still without a roof.

W. G. Saffery's broken leg was all on account of a hole in the Government road not many yards from the Maalea bay freight house. His horse stepped into a hole in the road bed and fell on him.

Lahainaluna Seminary has been having its mid-winter vacation. La grippe at Maunaloa Seminary has entirely disappeared.

During yesterday (the 5th) one of the professors of the Stockton (Cal.) Business College made the trip from Kahului to Kula on a bicycle. This is a distance of 16 miles, but up a hilly road. Kula saw a wheel for the first time.

During Sunday (the 31st) the full-rigged ship George Stetson, Murphy master, arrived in Kahului, 21 days from San Francisco. Her carrying capacity is 1,710 tons, and she brought down 610 tons of ballast. She is at present both discharging ballast and loading Hamakua, Paia, and Spreckelsville sugar, and expects to depart in three weeks.

During Monday (the 1st) the schooner W. S. Jewett, Johnson master, arrived from Honolulu, and will take a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar to the Coast. At present she is alongside of the Stetson with her donkey engine at work removing the latter's ballast.

On Friday (the 5th) the three-masted schooner Letha Nelson arrived from Newcastle, N. S. W., with coal, consigned to the Paia, Haiku, and Hawaiian Commercial Companies. She made the trip from Australia to Hawaii in 57 days.

During yesterday and today the Hawaiian bark Leah, has been sighted in the offing, waiting for an opportunity to come into the bay. At the present time the harbor is filled with shipping, and she will probably be compelled to hover about outside for several days to come.

The weather is warm and pleasant, with the usual trade winds blowing.

CALIFORNIA HISTORY.

Nothing, perhaps, but the accident of the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company saved northern California from becoming a Russian province. Virtue Behring closed a life of adventure by planting the Russian flag in Alaska in 1741. Four years later Sitka was founded. A quarter of a century elapsed before the Spaniards undertook their first northward advance from San Diego and Monterey. If the English fur hunters had not intervened between the two, Spaniards and Russian would have gravitated toward each other, and in that case the chances are that the Golden Gate and the Sacramento would have been the dividing line between them.

Until the close of the eighteenth century hunting and fishing on the Alaskan shores were conducted by individual enterprise. The fur seal and sea otter were hunted by Siberians, who sailed the stormy seas of the north in craft sewn together with thongs and calked with moss. They belonged to the primitive order of savages, among whom robbery, outrage and murder were the ordinary events of the day, and at whose hands the meek Aleut bent his neck to the knife as the inoffensive Peruvian had crouched before the countrymen of Pizarro a century before. In the last year of the eighteenth century order was established in Russian America. A company, in which the members of the imperial family and the Muscovite nobility were shareholders, was founded on the plan of the British East India Company. Exclusive rights of hunting and fishing were conferred upon it. Its jurisdiction within its territory was as broad as that of the czar himself. The Aleuts and their neighbors held their lives and property at its mercy. They were not only slaves, but no slave could throw over them a semblance of protection. Over this corporation was set Gen. Baranoff, whom Astor's agent, Hunt, described as a hyperborean veteran, overflowing with hospitality, who, if his guests do not drink raw rum and boiling punch as strong as sulphur, will insult them when he gets drunk, which will be shortly after he sits down to the table. He served the company faithfully for thirty years, and then was thrown over to starve at the age of seventy-two.—S. F. Chronicle.

"I TOLD YOU SO."

Akoni, Okolchao Man, is Superstitious About One-eyed Men.

In the case of Akoni, the Molokai Okolchao dealer, tried before the Circuit Court Wednesday, there was some fun, as well as sober thought. The originator was the defendant himself, who has in his make-up a little touch of the superstitions handed down from by-gone ages of Hawaiian history.

Then, the native jury made its appearance, there was among the 12 a man often seen about town, who is the possessor of but one eye. Akoni saw this at once, and begged that his place be substituted by another. He persisted in saying that he would lose his case if a two-eyed man were not substituted at once.

The case went on without any change in the jury, and the result was 9 to 3 for conviction.

Akoni had at least the satisfaction of being able to say: "I told you so."

THE PACER.

De pacer he pace kase he can't he'p hissef,

An' de trotter he trots de same way,

De black hoss is black jes' kase he am black,

An' de bay hoss—jes' nachelly am bay!

De zebree he trots an' de b'ar amble long,

But de possum roll erlong lak er ball,

De kangaroo hop an' de sloth go slow,

Whilst de trottin' hoss—he don't go er tall!

When de cow gits up she rizes frum behin',

But he hoss he rises frum befo',

De squirl cum down frum de tree head fus,

But de cat cum tail end belo'!

Npw what am de wharf' ob why it am sech,

Dis nigger wouldn't give er good chew—

De main thing ob all am to git dar boss,

An' dat's whut de pacin' hoss do!

TWO MONTHS TO LIVE.

THAT WAS WHAT A DOCTOR TOLD MR. DAVID MOORE.

The Remarkable Experience of One Who Was an Invalid for Years—Six Doctors Treated Him Without Benefit—He Owes His Renewed Health to Following a Friend's Advice.

From the Ottawa Journal.

Mr. David Moore is a well-known and much esteemed farmer living in the county of Carleton, some six miles from the village of Richmond. Mr. Moore has been an invalid for some years, and physicians failed to agree as to his ailment. Not only this but their treatment failed to restore him to health. Mr. Moore gives the following account of his illness and eventual restoration to health. He says: "My first sickness came on me when I was 69 years of age. Prior to that I had always been a strong healthy man. I had a bad cough and was growing weak and in bad health generally. I went to North Gower to consult a doctor, who after examining me said, Mr. Moore I am very sorry to tell you that your case is very serious so much, so that I doubt if you can live two months. He said my trouble was a combination of asthma and bronchitis, and he gave me some medicine and some leaves to smoke which he said might relieve me. I took neither because I felt I had neither trouble he said, and that he did not understand my case. Two days later I went to Ottawa and consulted one of the most prominent physicians there. He gave me a thorough examination and pronounced my ailment heart trouble, and said I was liable in my present condition to drop dead at any moment. I decided to remain in the city for some time and undergo his treatment. He wrote a few lines on a piece of paper giving my name and place of residence and trouble, to carry in my pocket in case I should die suddenly. I did not seem to be getting any better under the treatment and finally left the city determined to consult a doctor nearer home. I was again examined and the idea that I had heart disease was scouted, the doctor saying there was many a man following the plow whose heart was in a worse shape than mine. I remained under the treatment of this doctor for a long time, but got no better, which left behind it a terrible pain in my neck and shoulders. This became so severe that I could not raise my head from my pillow without putting my hand to it and lifting it up. I doctored on until I was trying my sixth doctor, and instead of getting better was getting worse. The last doctor I had advised me to wait until the heat of summer was over when he would blister me for the pains in my neck and shoulders, which he felt sure would relieve it. I was on my way to Richmond to undergo this blistering when I met Mr. George Argue, of North Gower, who told me of the wonderful cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had wrought in him, and advised me strongly to try them. I went on to Richmond, but instead of going to the doctor's I bought some Pink Pills and returned home and began using them. Before I had finished my second box there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and my malady, which the doctor had failed to successfully diagnose, was rapidly leaving me. The



Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura

CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without Blemish and a Body nourished with Pure Blood.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. POTTER DRUG and CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

pain also left my neck and shoulders, and after a couple of months treatment I became strong and healthy. I am now in my 77th year and thank God that that I am able to go about with a feeling of good health. I still continue taking the pills occasionally, feeling sure that for a person of my age they are an excellent tonic. After the failure of so much medical treatment I feel sure that nothing else than Pink Pills could have restored me to my present condition."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Curiosities of Hawaiian Names.

Many Hawaiian have very funny names; at least they sound so when translated into English. For instance, there is Mr. "Thief's face," Mr. "Fish face," Mr. "big face," and Mr. "Heavenly face." In the course of one's travels it is possible to meet Mr. "Happy-New-Year," Mr. "Hot Breadfruit," or Mr. "Fish Hook." Perhaps wandering down Nuuanu street one may happen to fall in with Miss "Lehua blossom," Miss "Orange," Miss "Maile," or Miss "Loved One," whilst some of one's fellow passengers on board the inter-island steamers may answer to the name of "Fish," "Big Fish," "Thief," "Iron pot," "Wind," "Lightening," or "Self-sors." Mrs. "Oldman," Mrs. "Boss," and Mrs. "Pig" are highly respected ladies. Mr. "little man," "big man," "no man," "man-woman" and "old woman" may be seen weeding their tero patches, assisted by Messrs. "sour," "poi," "arrowroot," "cold skin" and "shoes." Mr. "Close friend" is intimate with Mr. "Rising Sun" and Mrs. "House of the Sun," whilst "Go-to-Tahiti" is an old chum of "Go-up-the-mountain." Mr. "Thirty," Mr. "Sandy Point," Mr. "Rogers," Mr. "Sacred" and Mr. "Blessed" are neighbors, and Miss "Proud" and Miss "Yam" went to school together. The list might be greatly extended, but it may be as well not to forget Messrs. "Preelpiece," "House," "Seat," "Box," "Star," "Bone," together with Mr. "Question," "Torch," "Big Work" and "Pan."

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

Convention notes from St. Louis report that the W. C. T. U. had 1,175 new unions organized last year. The receipts were \$20,703. Sixteen million children are under scientific temperance instruction; ten thousand enrolled in Bands of Mercy; thou sand more in Loyal Temperance Legions and Anti-Cigarette Leagues; physical education adopted by the National Board of Education; millions of pages of temperance literature distributed; tracts given to 610,000 minors; victories for Sabbath observance; five new unions of colored people; raising of the age of protection in Ohio, Louisiana and North Carolina; striking aid and in the suppression of impure literature; progress in railroad work and in the beautiful mission of the flowers; great activity and demand for the services of the sixty state and national volunteer; all these are among the telling points gleaned from the reports of officers and forty superintendents.

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Surreys Phaetons Carts ... Etc Express Wagons

In Express Wagons, we have the largest stock and variety that have ever been offered in this Market, and at prices that will surprise you. Call and have a look at our ware-rooms on Queen street.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

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NORTH BRITISH

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Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 — £ 2
Subscribed — 2,750,000 — 10
Paid up Capital — 657,500 0 0
2- Fire Funds — 2,601,016 23 9
3- Life and Annuity Funds — 9,144,614 19 5
£12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

